Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI.—NO. 64 6 | PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881. | PRICE—TEN CENTS.

RAILROADS

egon & California R.R. C

d after Oct. 11, 1880, trains will run as follo

(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Eastside Division.

ROM PORTLAND TO ROSEBURG

Mail Train

Northern Pacific Railr

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA AND TACOMA TO WILKESON (Coal Mines.)

Mail Line Trains Daily

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Puyallup Road Trains.

Connections.

END D'OREILLE LIVIS

Wallula Junction to Spokan Fa

DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Connections.

GENERAL NEWS.

Grant's Influence in the New Administration.

OF THE SAME BECOMING DAILY MORE APPARENT.

The Missouri Valley Treated to a First Class Snow Storm—Trouble among the Bible Societies—The Star Route Cases Not yet ended, etc., etc., etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The *Ledger's* New York special says: The *Tribune's* remarks this morning [illegible] Grant's overshadowing influence in the new administration is generally regarded here as the [illegible] gun in the warfare which Blaine and the anti-[illegible] intend opening on the president. A correspondent has seen Grant with reference to these allegations, and as a matter of public interest [illegible] less than of justice to himself and the president, it may be said that he denounces them as false and malicious. He says he has not sought in any way to influence the president in the manner imputed to-day, and that as regards Chaffee the latter [illegible] politically hostile to him at Chicago and was considered as a Grant man, and as for intimate financial relations with him, "the fact is," said the general, "I have never been interested with him in any transaction to the extent of a dollar." [illegible] his wishing to have Blaine out of the cabinet [illegible] says that is about the only truthful item in the entire indictment. He wishes him out because he is not a fit man to be there. The only [illegible] of the diplomatic service that he [illegible] of is an expressed desire that [illegible] missions should be filled with special reference to the promotion of our commercial interests [illegible] a thorough knowledge of peculiar [illegible] of which the general obtained in his [illegible] around the world. If Young was urged as [illegible], it was wholly in the interests of [illegible] and the same motive operated in regard [illegible]. The insinuation in regard to Cramer [illegible] characterized as wholly baseless and the [illegible] he insisted that Garfield men must [illegible] as unqualified [illegible], and with [illegible] as an unmitigated falsehood. [illegible] with considerable feeling.

MacVeagh Interviewed.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—Attorney General MacVeagh has returned from New York, where he [illegible]. He stated to an associated [illegible] to-day that the relations between [illegible] have always been and now are of the kindest [illegible]. Statements published to the [illegible], the pretended cabinet scene, [illegible]. He says the sources from [illegible] originated were so well known, and they [illegible] on their face, he no denial of [illegible], and the only thing from such [illegible] could give him the slightest annoyance, and that he knew he was [illegible] of receiving. As to representations [illegible] position in the star route cases, he said: [illegible] ever been closer to him than [illegible], either as a member of the [illegible] representing the government [illegible] the [illegible] was absolutely ended by the death [illegible]. Any subsequent supervision by him was inevitably calculated to [illegible] impression. They were still believed by the past administration rather [illegible], and such impression would be [illegible] indeed to the cases themselves. [illegible] deliberate conviction upon them. He [illegible] from the first and upon them of [illegible] to the end.

[illegible] on the Star Route Case.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—The *Tribune*, on the failure [illegible] cases, says: It is difficult to avoid [illegible] that Corkhill, for reasons, deliberately [illegible] the interests of the government he [illegible] to serve.

[illegible] in a more temperate article, says: The [illegible] Corkhill lacked that positive interest [illegible] should have led him to ascertain [illegible] the government had any case for the grand [illegible] and the charge responsibility for the [illegible] of the government to MacVeagh.

A Model Campaign.

[illegible] praised Seth Low's canvass for [illegible] as a model campaign, although [illegible] refused to contribute to its expenses [illegible] a personal card in that paper [illegible] so far as it relates to myself the [illegible]. I have not expended one [illegible] behalf, directly or indirectly, but [illegible] of last week I did send $100 to the [illegible] committee with implicit in[illegible] it in the interest of the other candidate.

The President.

[illegible] spent the afternoon at the law office [illegible] and dined with ex-Senator Platt [illegible] Avenue hotel, where he remained all [illegible].

To the Capital.

[illegible] left to-night for Washington.

Released.

[illegible] was released to-day from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, to which he was [illegible] months, after conviction on indictment [illegible] money from the city illegally in [illegible].

[illegible] Declines.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—District Attorney Rollins, [illegible], having been invited to be [illegible] for the government in the Guiteau [illegible], the Washington authorities as [illegible] probably outlast the calendar year, [illegible] to retire while it was still pending, [illegible] declines becoming counsel.

Large Sales.

[illegible] at the performance at Niblo's, for [illegible], the police sold [illegible] tickets net.

[illegible] between Bible Societies.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—The following statement is [illegible] corresponding secretary of the American [illegible]: An unjustifiable and groundless [illegible] American Bible Society has been [illegible] executive committee of the Connecticut [illegible] and widely published through the associated press. This is only the [illegible] of a series of attacks which has been [illegible] by the secretary of the [illegible] society since he ceased in 1879 to [illegible] of the American Bible Society and [illegible] Connecticut Bible Society, and [illegible] board of managers of the American [illegible] executive officers unite in denying [illegible] in due time the falsity of these [illegible] will be demonstrated.

[illegible] Society's Rebuttal.

[illegible] 11.—The *Courant* to-morrow will [illegible] adopted at a meeting of the executive [illegible] of the Connecticut bible society, [illegible] the 7th inst., charging some errors as follows: Item $197,144, which [illegible] before was reported among the assets [illegible] from the balance sheet with only a [illegible] in a foot note. The balance sheet [illegible] an understatement of assets of half a [illegible]. In the secretary's report there is [illegible] of expenditures of $17,190. The [illegible] report ignores large cash returns [illegible] in the treasurer's report, classified as [illegible] has apparently duplicated an item of [illegible] and expenses of colporteurs, [illegible] presumably is already covered. The [illegible] of the Connecticut society protest [illegible] management of the American bible society [illegible] all responsibilities therefor.

[illegible] Shannon's Statement.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—Chief Justice Shannon, Dakota, now here, says the charges brought [illegible] and which are filed in Washington, are [illegible] and land rings who oppose him, [illegible] who wish to defeat him for the U. [illegible] Dakota becomes a state. He is indorsed [illegible] Kirkwood, Hugh Campbell, U. [illegible] Dakota, and many others. He says [illegible] him and want some new man. [illegible] Simon and Don Cameron, Secretary [illegible], Grant, Logan, and members of [illegible], Robt. Lincoln, Secretary Hunt, [illegible] and others, and is assured by the [illegible] the charges were of no avail.

Witnesses for Guiteau.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—J. Wilson Guiteau of this city, [illegible] for Washington, to be present at the trial [illegible], Chas. J. Guiteau. He was first sub[illegible] by the government and later was served [illegible] duces tecum in behalf of the prisoner, [illegible] him to produce a number of documents in his possession, among which are letters [illegible] between Guiteau, father of the assassin [illegible].

[illegible]more, former wife of Guiteau, now re[illegible]ville, has been summoned to appear [illegible] at the trial of the assassin.

Guiteau's Sanity.

[illegible], N. Y., Nov. 11.—Rev. Dr. Magee, summoned as witness in the Guiteau case, says ten [illegible] he knew Guiteau during a period of three [illegible] and never saw anything about him inconsistent with sanity.

Iowa's Senator.

[illegible], Nov. 11.—The *Inter-Ocean* recently addressed to each member of the Iowa legislature a [illegible] asking their sentiments on the senatorial [illegible]. Of 114 republicans 81 responded; 41 declare for Jas. F. Wilson, five desire their letters [illegible], and 41 of those not heard from are in [illegible] Wilson, which will make his vote at [illegible] caucus, being a majority of four. His [illegible] claim he will receive 80 votes on the first.

Pennsylvania's Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Official returns from 38 [illegible] counties in the state, with estimated returns from the remainder, give Bailey, republican, [illegible] state treasurer a plurality of 5054 over Noble, democrat.

The Latest.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Official returns from all but 13 counties in the state, and these 13 it is estimated, give Bailey, rep., for state treasurer, a plurality of 6000 over Noble, dem.

Wisconsin Returns.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 10.—*Bulletin* claims made to-day at Lacrosse by the chairman of the democrat[illegible] central committee say the state is yet in doubt [illegible] are not based on returns. Sufficient returns are [illegible] to insure the election of the republican [illegible] ticket by pluralities from 5000 to 10,000. Secretary [illegible] of the republican state central committee [illegible] the pluralities at 8000 to 12,000, with the legislature 27 republicans to 46 democrats on joint ballot. No question whatever of the election of a republican state ticket.

Why not Change the Jury System?

[illegible] (Cal.), Nov. 11.—The court has made an order prohibiting local papers or reporters or any others from giving publicity at the present trials of [illegible] wreckers. The reason is future difficulty and great expense of getting jurors.

The Raging Rio Grande.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 11.—The Rio Grande is higher than since the 4th. Water is within half a block of the main plaza at Matamoras, and about [illegible] of the town is under water. Great damage is done, and much suffering. Since the 15th of September it has rained almost every day in southern counties.

Blaine's Successor.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 11.—The republican state central committee elected Wm. P. Frye chairman, in place of Blaine, resigned. Resolutions complimentary to Blaine were passed.

For Church Extension.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—The general conference commission of the Methodist Episcopal church on church extension fixed the amount which each conference is to be asked to raise at $141,375.

Irish National Convention.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The Irish national convention is called to meet in Chicago, Nov. 30th, for a three days' session.

New Railway Route.

DES MOINES, Nov. 10.—It is reported that the Minneapolis & St. Louis road has decided on building from Ogden on the Chicago & Northwestern road, to which point its iron is now laid, to Greenfield, in Adair county, where it will connect with a branch of the C., B. & Q. road, and these gain direct connection with both St. Louis and Kansas City through the C., B. & Q., giving the latter a direct line with Minneapolis.

Railroad Extension.

ATCHISON, Nov 11.—The Omaha extension of the Missouri Pacific railway has been completed between Hiawatha, Kansas, and Falls City, Nebraska, and track laying is progressing at the rate of a mile a day. Agents of the company are rapidly securing right of way through this county, and work will soon be commenced from this city northward.

A Slight Snowfall.

DAVENPORT, Nov. 11.—About two inches of snow fell here early this morning, the first of the season. During the forenoon the snow was turned into rain, which has been falling all day.

The First of Winter.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—A heavy snowstorm began at 6 o'clock this evening, and at 9 o'clock there was about 6 inches of snow on the ground. The storm which is quite general throughout this part of the country, is still in progress.

Trains Delayed.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—Owing to the snow storm and heavy drifts at Sherman, Wyoming, the overland train from Ogden due here this evening was abandoned, and to-day's trains arrive to-morrow.

Revival.

Whittle and McGranna, who have conducted a successful series of revival meetings here for a month, will close to-morrow and leave for Salt Lake.

Snow Storm.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 11.—Violent snow storm with NE wind, the first of the season.

WASHINGTON CITY.

An Inspector's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Gen Dumont, supervising inspector general of steamboats, in his annual report, recommends that the boards of supervising inspectors be abolished, and instead of which the secretary of the treasury be requested to convene a mixed commission composed of supervising local and assistant inspectors to examine and report to him upon the efficiency of any device to use upon steam vessels which requires his approval. General Dumont suggests the advisability of appointing supervising local and assistant inspectors by the secretary of the treasury upon nomination in each case of the immediate superior officer in each grade, thereby properly holding each superior officer responsible for the general finish and efficiency of his immediate subordinate, and also giving the superior officer power to suspend any subordinate. Pending investigation of charges by the secretary of the treasury, involving incompetency and neglect of duty or misbehavior of subordinate, as upon faithful performance of duty by officers on this service depends the lives of millions of people and the safety of an incalculable amount of property. The necessity of dealing promptly and summarily with any to whom suspicion attaches of neglect of duty must be conceded. The files of the office record one experience where fifteen valuable human lives were the penalty paid for continuing in duty one negligent officer, pending examination of charges of remissness of duty, in a case where lives were previously lost.

Army Medical Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Surgeon General Barnes says the medical department of the army for the fiscal year ending June, 1883, will need $250,000. The increased appropriation is necessary partly because the department furnished medical and hospital supplies for the use of several thousand Indian prisoners of war. The deaths from all causes among white troops were 197, or 1 per 1000 of the mean strength. Deaths of colored soldiers from all causes were 13, or 20 per 1000. The surgeon general renews his recommendation for a fire-proof building for a medical museum and a library at an estimated cost of $250,000.

Status of the Next House.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: A prominent Virginia politician said to-day of the complexion of the next house that Paul and Fulkerson, readjuster congressmen-elect from the seventh and ninth Virginia districts, will not vote with the democrats but with the republicans, a statement they authorize to be made and which insures a majority of two at least. The Pennsylvania member, Barnum, who is counted a greenbacker, will vote the straight republican ticket. In the house, without the votes of four Missouri greenback republicans, the republicans will have 150 votes for speaker against 143 for the democrats, if all the remaining votes are cast for their nominees.

MacVeagh's Resignation.

WASHINGTON Nov. 11.—Attorney General MacVeagh came on from Philadelphia last night to see the president and returned as soon as the interview, which was a protracted one, was over. Talk is that the foresight of the president in insisting that MacVeagh shall not retire until the finality of prosecutions has been abundantly indicated.

The Virginia Situation.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Virginia democrats are badly cut up at the election of Cameron. They predict that the readjusters and republicans in the legislature will fall out over the election of a United States senator. Mahone pledged Lewis the senatorship if he would consent to let his name be used on the readjuster state ticket, and that Lewis consented on this condition. He holds the readjusters as bound to make him senator. Cameron, Riddleberger and Auditor Massie, all prominent readjusters, want to be senators, and will make efforts to be elected. The democrats hope and believe that the readjusters and republicans will fall out over this position, and if they disagree the democrats will perhaps elect their own senator.

A Mining Decision.

In the case of H. G. Wright et al, claiming the Vanderbilt lode, against Lieutenant Governor Tabor et al, owners of the Maid of Erin lode, near Leadville, Col. the commissioner of the general land office to-day gave a decision, sustaining Tabor's location and dismissing the protest.

General Sheridan's Report.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—General Sheridan's annual report concerning the military district of the Missouri says, to garrison the entire district there are but 14,076 officers and men. Nearly all of Sitting Bull's friends and adherents have surrendered, and this nucleus from mischief has been removed. The condition of affairs of the Department of Dakota has been favorable the past year. The Northern Pacific will, in November, open up the Fort Keogh grazing and agricultural lands to settlers. In the Department of the Platte no event of military importance occurred. The posts of Sheridan and Hartsuff have been abandoned, having fulfilled the purposes for which they were established. The post of Fort Niobrara has been completed, and a new post has been located on the new Ute reservation at the junction of Duchesne and Green rivers in Utah. Although they have had plenty of time, the Uncompahgre Utes, who were to move to this vicinity from the Department of the Missouri, have not yet arrived at the new agency appointed for them, on the east side of Green river, not far distant from the new post above mentioned. Nor have the White river Utes reached Uintah reservation which the peace commissioners have selected for them as their future home. Hopes are, however, entertained that before the first of the new year both the Uncompahgre and White river Utes will reach their respective destinations without serious trouble. Still, some fears are entertained that they may not go there and this impression has so firmly settled itself in the mind of the commission that, at the request of Commander Russell, the general of the army has directed the White river Utes to be driven to the Uintah agency. I am afraid, however, but little can be done toward carrying out this order before spring and will hope better results will have been obtained before that time. No one can form any idea, except by personal examination, of the rough and broken country of Gunnison and White rivers, the old home of the White river Utes, and I shall hope for a peaceful solution and settlement of this complication without the necessity of military operations. The cattle, mining and agricultural interests have greatly increased in this department, especially in Utah and Wyoming, and in that part of Idaho belonging to it. All along the base of Big Horn mountains, especially west of Fort McKinney, beautiful farms have sprung up and fields of wheat, oats and barley and hundreds of thousands of cattle are now to be found where only two or three years ago was the land of the Indians and the buffalo. The department has been economically administered and the condition of the service improved. At its ensuing session Congress will be requested to make an appropriation for the new post at the junction of the Duchesne and Green rivers. In regard to the department of Missouri he observes that if possible the consent of the Mexican government will be obtained for our troops to cross and catch the small band of Victorio's Apache freebooters, who have been inadequately punished for their murders. He recommends congressional action to keep out intruders from Indian territory, which heretofore has been accomplished by the military. The approaching completion of the Atchison road and the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific have a great civilizing effect, and have cheapened army service in that section. The report closes with a commendation and especial mention of some officers and men.

ACCIDENTS.

Distillery Explosion.

AURORA, Ind., Nov. 11.—A terrific explosion which shook the foundation of the town, occurred a little before midnight, caused by blowing up of a still in Goff's distillery. The building took fire, and 100 feet of its east end was destroyed. Billy Fowler, sleeping in the building is known to have been killed. Loss, $40,000; insured.

"If True 'Tis Pity."

CORSICANA, Texas, Nov. 11.—A report has reached here that a freight train on the International & Great Northern road ran into a convict gang at Riverside, killing 20 convicts and wounding a large number. The accident is attributed to an open switch.

Slaven's Cherry Tooth Paste.

An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 50 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

RAILROAD REPORT.

President Villard Issues his Annual Report on the O. R. & N. Co.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE OREGONIAN.]

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—President Villard of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has just issued his annual report to the stockholders. It is shown in the report that the company has, during the past year, completed 250 miles of standard gauge road, and before January 1st next, Mr. Villard expects fully 300 miles of new road will be completed and in active operation. There has been constructed 1454 feet of Howe truss and 11,268 feet of trestle, and the large bridge over Snake river, two miles below Texas Ferry, representing an aggregate length of 1415 feet, is now in process of construction. All questions of right of way have been settled at a comparatively small cost to the company and with scarcely any litigation. The right of way across the Umatilla Indian reservation on the Baker City line was amicably settled at the council by agreement on the part of the company to pay the Indians two dollars and fifty cents per acre for all wild lands, and $2 75 per acre for cultivated land necessary for the roadway and depot grounds located within the reservation, the whole cost of which will be about $43,000. When all deliveries shall have been made under existing contracts, the railroad equipment of the company will consist of 81 locomotives, 8 passenger cars, 4 Pullman sleeping cars, 2 baggage cars, 2 combined baggage, mail and express cars, 600 covered freight cars, 500 flat cars, 100 stock cars and 40 hand cars. There was expended during the year the following sums:

For railroad construction	$4,247,465 14
For other constructions	244,354 21
For railroad equipment	296,658 30
For other equipments	116,080 74

The several lines operated by this company represent a total of 1591 miles. The business of the company for the year is as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$9,509,820
Total disbursements	8,614,860
Traffic (gross earnings)	3,730,245
Operating expenses, including taxes	2,063,383
Showing net earnings of	1,666,861

For 1879-1880 the corresponding results were:

Gross earnings	$2,989,701
Operating expenses	1,332,411
Net earnings	1,657,290

Against 147,817 passengers and 379,840 tons of freight carried in 1879-1880, there were carried in 1880-1881 167,787 passengers and 623,025 tons freight, showing an increase of 19,970 passengers and 243,181 tons of freight.

The report enlarges somewhat on the consolidation recently effected with the Northern Pacific railroad and transfer of controlling power over both corporations to a third corporation, the Oregon and Transcontinental company having an authorized capital of $50,000,000. Mr. Villard expresses the conviction that the large proprietary interest of this company in the other companies is the best guarantee to the latter, that, its power will be exercised to promote their legitimate development to the fullest extent, or, in other words, that the new company can only promote its own interest as a great holder of Oregon Railroad & Navigation and N. P. stocks by taking the best care of every other stockholder in both companies.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Woman's Hospital Opened in Tientsin by an American Lady—The Sons of the Prince of Wales Visiting the Mikado of Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The following news is brought by the steamer City of Peking from Hongkong via Yokohama:

HONGKONG, Oct. 15.

The woman's hospital was opened in Tientsin on the 8th inst., in the presence of Li Hung Chang and other Chinese officials of high rank. Angell, U. S. minister to Peking, who is about to return home via Europe, delivered an address. Miss Dr. Howard, an American missionary lady who was instrumental in the cure of Lady Li, wife of the viceroy, when her life was despaired of by all her Chinese medical attendants last year, is in charge. The hospital thus established in Tientsin and another in Peking are solely due to the influence of Miss Howard's foreign medicines in China. In consequence she is now in great favor.

Peng Yu Lien, superintendent of Yang Tse defences, recently appointed to the vice royalty of Nanking, has declined to serve. Charges by him against Liu Kun Yih, the present incumbent, are regarded as groundless. Tso Tsung Tang, conqueror of Kashgar, has been appointed and has accepted; which indicates a dearth of party disputes in Peking.

Japan.

Hennessy, governor of Hongkong is visiting Peking to consult with Wade, British minister about Chinese internal taxes and the Chefoo convention.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 26.—Immediately after the return of the mikado from his northern tour a proclamation was issued notifying the establishment of a constitution with representative assemblies in 1890. Dissatisfaction is shown to some extent in consequence of the long delay, and several native newspapers are suspended for adverse criticism.

Provisional permission for the sale of Kokkaido, northern island property and its industries, as accorded by the prime minister for the mikado, has been negatived by him on his return. The island, instead of being under the control of a colonization commission, will be a direct appendage of the imperial government and divided into provinces.

The foreign silk trade is utterly stagnant, owing to the rupture between Japanese and foreign dealers.

The British flying squadron, bringing two English princes, sons of the prince of Wales, has arrived from Australia. They are in Tokio as the guests of the Japanese government. The programme of festivities in their honor extends seven days, and includes two banquets with the mikado.

THE TURF.

Racy Notes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—London special: The racing calendar to-day contains further entries for events of next season. Lorillard and Keene seem to have confined themselves to fashionable gatherings where the richest prizes are to be won, as beyond Epsom spring and summer and the Doncaster autumn meetings, they have entered nothing. In fact it is evident that Keene's favorite battle ground will be Newmarket, as the above meetings are only so far as comp eted patronized by Lorillard.

MacDonald, who rode Foxhall to victory in the czarovich races met with a serious accident to-day while riding Buchanan. The doctors who attended him pronounce the base of his skull to be fractured. They give slight hopes of his recovery.

E. S. Stokes authorizes *Turf, Field and Farm* to say for him: "I will match Mr. Mackay's California bred Sweetheart against Mr. Raymond's Kentucky bred Phil Thompson, mile heats, three in five, for $1000 a side, the race to be trotted some time in July at Chicago or New York, that track to be chosen which will offer the best terms as gate money. The expenses of bringing Sweetheart from San Francisco will be considerable, and therefore I will put up a forfeit of $1000 against $5000, and an additional $5000 against $5000, five days before the one fixed on for the race. Or if Raymond will trot in California I will put up a forfeit of $5000 against his $3000. I will either give or take $2000 for expenses.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS AGAIN.

WALLA WALLA, Nov. 8, 1881.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The undersigned had to betake himself to Eastern Oregon and Washington territory, and since his departure notices a lively fusilade opened out on him by D. D. McBean and D. E. Buchanan, both assuming that the hydraulic battery process suggested by me for bar removal is a device of their own and that I am trespassing on special privilege to refer to it. Reference to the plan of D. D. McBean, printed simultaneously with my own some days since in your columns will refute his claim that I elaborated any idea of his, and, on the other hand, I am sorry Mr. Buchanan let this scheme of his, which met the approval of his best judgment in 1874, remain in abeyance so long. I have never claimed my suggestions as an invention, do not want to see it patented by any one and besides do not believe it is patentable; but at the same time think it will do more effect ve work on the bars in the river in one week than Uncle Sam's new dredger, which was to have been ready by Nov. 1st *anyway*, can do in three months. And although Mr. Buchanan writes with some seeming acerbity, I am glad of his letter and hope it will evolve other claimants so long as the proposition that it is a good idea to work out, seems irrefutable.

Mr. McBean's invention is certainly a superior one to all others proposed, and his testiness in calling for Cæsar's own, even though he transcends proper bounds and wants the battery process too, is probably because there is some faint similarity between the two but not enough to envelop in the one-fold a patentable process to cover the two suggestions. The authorities could not do better than to acquire his perforated pipe process for river and bar work, because it is the best.

You suggest, Mr. Editor, that the controversy goes on on paper but in the meantime nothing is being done, but please to remember that under the regime and processes now prevailing nothing can be done until next fall; whereas such a discussion as this correspondence ought to elicit might demonstrate that old fogyism is now directing affairs, and that some things can be done as well as others—in another way. Yours,

C. P. C.

PICKINGS AND STEALINGS.

"Pay as you go" is good advice, and does very well for the man who doesn't go very much.—*Lowell Citizen.*

"Smith," said Brown, "there's a fortune in that mine." "I know," said Smith, "I've put my fortune in it."

A silent "r": A Milwaukee clergyman asks: "Is it proper pronunciation to sound the 'r' in the word 'dorg'?"—*Boston Post.*

An observing laundryman has discovered that the time for him to catch soft water is when it is raining hard.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

A recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on a stove and stir constantly." Just as if anyone could sit on a stove without stirring constantly.—*Oil City Derrick.*

A fortunate fellow: Fogg says his friend Plogry is so slow that he never catches cold and couldn't get within hailing distance of the slowest of slow fevers.—*Boston Transcript.*

The *Budget's* Washington letter writer says a lot of vouchers were found in an empty box in ex-Secretary Robeson's cellar. That is the most remarkable find on record.—*Boston Globe.*

Poots thinks that there should be four ghosts in the play of Hamlet, quoting in support of his theory a line from Grey's Elegy, "The rude four fathers of the Hamlet sleep."—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

"He was a good man, Mr. Jones; de funeral is Vensday; you can chust shut de front door den and pull down the curtains, but you and de poys needn't go avay; you can chust prush der dust off de clothes an' mark up dat last lot of bauts dwenty-five cents a pair."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Hung at Last.

FREDERICK, Md., Nov. 11.—Felix Munshoor, has been convicted of murder and his execution has been fixed three times by the governor. He ascended the gallows with firm tread and died protesting his innocence and repeatedly exclaiming that although guilty before God of many sins, he was innocent of the crime of which he was convicted. His neck was broken and he died instantly.

Hanged.

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Nov. 11—Henry Jenkins was hanged at 1 o'clock to-day for the murder of Winfield Saunders at Nuttalsburg, on New river, May 16th last. A large crowd was in town all night to witness the execution. The gallows was located to give a good view to 2000 spectators. The prisoner was baptized and made a partial confession. He was composed on the scaffold and died without a struggle.

The Bandit Identified.

OMAHA, Nov. 11.—The bandit, Ed Williams, is identified by the brother of the murdered sheriff, from Pepin Co., Wis., and he will be sent there from Grand Island for trial.

M. Knight, under sheriff of Pepin county, Wis., in company with Edward and Henry Coleman, brothers of the murdered officers, arrived at Grand Island this evening and are satisfied that the man whom Sheriff Ellis, of Grand Island, arrested Wednesday morning is Ed. Maxwell alias Williams. They have taken immediate steps to procure the necessary requisition from Gov. Vance for his removal. No tidings has yet been received from Alonzo Maxwell, but he will be captured near Fathershome, in Kearney county.

A High Toned Incendiary.

OMAHA, Nov. 10.—Chas. Degroat was to-night found guilty of arson, having fired his hat store one year ago to obtain $6000 insurance. Herrick, an intimate friend, is already serving a term in the state prison for the same offense. Two weeks ago Ben Degroat, brother of the prisoner, was tried and acquitted on the same charge. The case is quite sensational, as the Degroats were high toned young men, members of the church and moving in the best circles.

A Bad Kidd.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—A *Post* dispatch from Jefferson City says: Capt. J. K. Kidd, ex-member of the republican state central committee, and postmaster of Kidd Ridge, Osage Co., was arrested and brought before the U. S. commissioner here to-day, charged with collecting illegal fees for issuing pensions. He was committed to jail in default of $30,000 bail.

Found Guilty.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—John Brady, Jr., was found guilty of false acknowledgment of deeds in connection with a great land swindling scheme.

Killed while Resisting Arrest.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 11.—A policeman shot and killed Wash. Hyde, a wealthy farmer while on a spree who resisted arrest.

The Mississippi Shooting.

MERIDIAN, Miss., Nov. 11.—The correct story of the shooting at the polls, is that while the state election was progressing in Marion, this county, Joseph Barrett (white) having just voted was insulted by a negro at the polls. Barrett raised his arm to resent it with a blow, and some say he drew a stick on the negro, but before he could strike another negro named Frank Johnson, shot him, killing him almost instantly. Geo. Johnson, (colored) a former slave of Barrett, ran up to defend his old master and was shot by a negro. He died to-day. General shooting among the negroes then commenced. The whites were all armed. Jeff Segars (white) was killed by a negro named Sam Gillespie and Vance Segars wounded and expected to die. Alex. Harvey, democratic candidate for county assessor, 50 yards from the scene, was rushed upon by negroes and killed by a shot through the head. He was shot in the face after he was dead. James Hodges (white) was wounded in the hand. The negroes doing the shooting were Gillespie, Frank Johnson, Allen Burnell, Brown and Martin Malone. Marion was not a voting place for these negroes. They were from another precinct. Will Vance, a white republican, is said to have given the order to the negroes to begin firing. A sheriff's posse was sent after them and John Vance was shot and killed because after the rest had surrendered he was seen with a gun leveled at the posse. At the same instant A. G. Warren of the posse was shot dead by some one in the house. Ed Vance escaped. No negroes are known to be killed but four or five were wounded. The fusionist doctrine for negroes to carry pistols to the polls was the cause of the disturbance. Vance's house was the headquarters of the white republicans.

FIRES.

Heavy Fire at Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Nov. 11.—A fire broke out at midnight in the Institute building, supposed to be incendiary. A high wind prevailed and all efforts to stop the progress of the flames was unavailing. The W. U. T. office, both in the depot and regular office, were destroyed. The flames drove the operator from the wire at 1 o'clock. At 3 A. M. the upper half of the town was gone and part of the lower. The flames were all around the office of the Western Union building, and it is likely to catch at any moment. Dr. Smith's residence and the Free Baptist church are burned, and the registry office is in flames. Efforts are being made to save the new hotel, which is in great danger. If the hotel goes it will be difficult to save the town.

ST. JOHNS, Nov. 11.—It is feared there has been several lives lost at Woodstock, which is on the St. John river and shiretown of Carleton county. It contained over 100 stores and had a large number of hotels, several foundries and factories and a population of 4000 or 5000. Nothing has been heard from there since 3 A. M.

The Woodstock Blaze.

WOODSTOCK, Nov. 11.—A great part of Woodstock for the third time, is in ashes. Incendiaries, without a shadow of doubt, caused the disaster. About midnight the mechanics' institute was found to be on fire. A heavy north west wind was blowing and in a few minutes the building was enveloped in flames. An engine was soon at work, but the fire seized W. T. Dibblee's and Benjamin Smith's [illegible] residences and they soon burned to the ground. In the meantime fires burst out in Mayor R. K. Jones' barn, a third of a mile to the windward of the first fire. The wind now seemed to blow a hurricane and swept the flames on to Jones' residence, then across the street, the fire spreading each way. Soon both sides of Main street were fiercely burning. The Free Baptist church, old and new Episcopal churches and registrar's office were wrapped in flames, and consternation was now in every place. The work of destruction was of short duration. The engine company having stayed the flames at the intersection. A portion came across the bridge to battle with the greater and newer danger. Men were driven down Main street house by house till at last on the street passing New Hotel they stayed the devouring element. The fire swept Main street from Hugh & Ayers to the town hall for ten rods on each side, running down to a point on the river, ending with the residence of J. G. Allen. Some 80 houses were burned and their occupants are now sheltered by inhabitants whose houses escaped the flames. The loss is placed at $80,000, insurance $32,000. No lives lost, but many persons injured.

Burned to Death.

WHEATLAND, Nov. 11.—John Walker (colored) was fatally burned in his house five miles east from here to-day. The house was destroyed. Walker occupied it alone.

Orphans' Home Burned.

READING, Pa., Nov. 11.—The orphans' home at Womelsdorf burned this morning. Children all escaped. Loss, $20,000; insured for $12,000.

Flouring Mills Burned.

DENVER, Nov. 11.—The Atlantic flouring mills were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $25,000.

Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Nov. 11.—W. E. Tanner & Co's metropolitan works, burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured.

WEST INDIES.

Items from Hayti.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Nov. [illegible]—Gen. Susseron has sailed from St. Thomas for Europe. An attempt was made to assassinate him the night before.

Haytien chambers here have voted a reward to President Soloman for his satisfactory administration by giving him $50,000.

Changing the Tariff.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—The chambers have abolished the export duty on cotton from Jan. 1st and increased the export duties on cigars and tobacco. It also curtailed privileges of the Roman Catholic clergy on account of alleged abuses.

A Fatal Scourge.

Cholera is decimating troops in Barbadoes.

WASHINGTON LEGISLATURE.

The following are the proceedings of the 10th: Kerr introduced H. B. 14, asking an appropriation of $10,000 to remove obstructions from Chehalis river; bill adopted.

H. B. 98, by Kuhn, for the relief of the San Juan Company.

C. B. 75, Fixing terms of district courts in the 1st judicial district, passed; which enacts that the term of court in Goldendale shall be held in May.

H. B. 9?, In relation to scaling logs; passed.

C. B. 81, Relating to liens; passed.

C. B. 105, For relief of C. Todd, and C. B. 106 for relief of T. Davis; both passed.

H. B. 10, For relief of Columbia county was killed, as was H. B. 71, declaring the Touchet river navigable.

C. B. 111, Repealing the pilot act of 1868; laid on the table.

Hoover introduced C. B. 111, to purchase furniture for the auditor's office; passed.

C. B. 112, By Long, amending an act relating to the prosecuting attorneys, passed.

The following nominations were made by the governor and confirmed by the council: T. M. Reed, auditor; Francis Tarbell, treas.; University regents, H. G. Struve, B. L. Sharpstein, A. A. Denny, O. Jacobs, G. A. Weed, Jos. Power; Miss E. D. Newell, librarian; pilot commissioners for Columbia river bar, H. L. Colnegy's, T. Stout and B. W. Seaborg; pilot commissioners for Puget Sound, James H. Swift, Chas. C. Bartlett, Henry L. Tibbals; board of health for Puget Sound district, Charles Eisenbeis, Allen Weir, C. C. Bartlett; trustees of insane asylum, G. [illegible] Atkinson, S. B. McClure, A. F. Tullis.

H. B. 36, appointing legislative assembly; passed.

C. B. 84, relating to liens; passed.

C. B. 5?, concerning the election of county commissioners; passed.

C. B. 5?, relating to county auditors; passed.

Both houses then took a recess until evening and then adjourned until Tuesday to enable the investigating committee to make their report on the hospital for insane and the penitentiary.

R.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Nov. 11, 1881.

Supreme court met at 10 o'clock A. M., full bench being present.

H. D. Hoxter, appt., vs. Edgar Poppleton, respt. Appeal from Yamhill county. Argued and submitted.

Ordered that the court stand adjourned until 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1881.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Emperor William of Germany Taken Suddenly Ill.

GAMBETTA WILL FORM A CABINET AT HIS LEISURE.

Irish Landlords are now the Grumblers, because of the Great Reduction in Rent—The Spanish Cortes Make a Scene of Enthusiasm—America Cheered.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Gladstone, in replying to a letter from the secretary of the Protestant educational institute, says the government sent no mission to the vatican.

The Indian Revenues.

Lord Hartington, secretary of state for India, replying to the deputation which urged the repeal of the remaining duties on cotton goods imported into India, said he was unable to give a definite answer, but believed the Indian government in the next budget would abolish the duty on grey goods. The government fully agreed with the deputation as to the evils of protection but it must look on the matter as a revenue question and pledge the duties will be abolished as the state finances permitted. He did not mean the first surplus must be applied to that object. He pointed out that it would not be safe to depend more than hitherto on the revenue from opium and couldn't hold out any hope that he would be able to dispense with that revenue within any time he could foresee, but the growing anti-opium agitation increased its precariousness.

The Shoe on the Wrong Foot.

The large reductions by such commissioners under the land act are causing an outcry on the part of landlords and a demand for government compensation.

Proxies Forwarded.

Voting trustees representing the Erie railway bondholders' committee announce that they forwarded their proxies to President Jewett yesterday.

Another Insane Murderer.

A respite will be asked for Lefroy on the ground that his father and grandfather died insane and he was insane when he murdered Gold.

Rent Decisions.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—The Down Patrick land commission, in its decision of cases on the Martin and Cornwall estates, made material reductions in two cases. Rents of 30 and 27 shillings were reduced to 11s 6d and 13s 6d respectively. In the case of Miller, a tenant of the Bangor Castle commission, confirmed the existing rent.

Afflicted Land Leaguers.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—It is stated Kettle is threatened with paralysis and Boyton has lost the sight of one of his eyes.

Explained Matters.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—In consequence of satisfactory explanations of the recent speech of Count de Robilant, the Italian ambassador here, has withdrawn the request for his recall.

Earthquake.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—A serious earthquake occurred at Chi[illegible] and the village is sinking into the earth. The inhabitants have fled.

Emperor William Sick.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The *Official Gazette* says: Emperor William is not well. Dyspepsia is his ailment. Because of indisposition and bad weather the emperor gives up his proposed hunting trip till spring. The emperor took a drive Thursday and then looked quite well.

Socialist Victories.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The socialist Liebknecht has also been elected to the reichstag at Offenbach, defeating a conservative. The socialist Bebel was elected at Dresden as well as at Leipsic. He is also a candidate at Hamburg.

Election Returns.

Schiele, dem., defeated the conservative candidate for the Reichstag at Stettin. A progressive candidate defeated Prince Von Hohenlohe at Forchheim by 15 votes.

Scene in the Spanish Congress.

Herald's Madrid special: There was an imposing sitting in congress to-day. The galleries were crowded with ladies, and diplomatic senators and deputies filled the floors of the house. The whole cabinet was present to hear the chief of dynastic democrats, Senor Mores, who declared, in the name of his friends, that they believed that the present monarchy and dynasty was compatible with democracy and public liberties. He gave their unconditional support to the policy of Senor Sagasti, and severely attacked the conservatives. In the course of his speech he made an eloquent allusion to President Garfield and the American people, who had so thoroughly proved that in defense of principles of justice and morality a republican people could accept Queen Victoria's wreath of flowers laid on the bier of a great and noble martyr to his duty. Loud cheers from every part of the house and galleries saluted these remarks. The speech caused much sensation on account of the blow dealt to republican and already much divided.

A Russian Decision.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—An indictment against three high police officials, who failed to discover the little Garden street mine charges that their negligence contributed toward the death of the czar.

Military Appointment.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—Gen. Milutan minister of war, is appointed president of the Academy of Military Jurisprudence.

Amnesty to be Granted.

The government will shortly grant general amnesty to persons convicted of press offences.

Bismarck's Gains.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.—In Bismarck's entourage and in court circles the liberal reorganization of Bismarck is not considered serious. It is believed an understanding between the government and some party leaders in Reichstag will be brought about. Surprise is expressed at the sensation produced among foreign press by the *Post* article relative to Bismarck which is regarded in Berlin as mere talk with intent to deceive.

Tunisian Topics.

TUNIS, Nov. 10.—Two tribes in the northern part of the regency have formally submitted to French chiefs. Another tribe is negotiating. French placards are posted in Tunis stating that the French chamber is resolved to maintain the treaty of the 10th.

Gambetta's Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—It is understood, that Gambetta does not wish to form a cabinet hastily, but wants a homogeneous and durable one. The question of retaining Ferry is still undecided.

A Word to Boys and Young Men.

[Sacramento Bee.]

There is no greater mistake a young man can commit than that of being indifferent to the interest of his employer. Try to make your services useful, so that your boss cannot do without you, and you will never want a place, and can always make good wages. Be faithful in small things, as well as in great things—be faithful in all things; be attentive to your duties, shirk no employment that is not dishonorable, fee that your employer is entitled to every minute of the time which you have agreed to give him for a stipulated remuneration. The wages may be small—too small, but if you have contracted to work for a dollar a week, when your work is worth ten, stick to your bargain like a man, until your term of service has expired. It may seem very hard, but it will instill the great principle of being true to your word, and in time you will become an employer yourself.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus has of late years been found very useful for a great number of the ills that flesh is heir to. Its latest application is in the shape of Slaven's California Pine and Eucalyptus Porous Plaster, an article which is possessed of much merit, and is fast superceding the old pitch and frank incense plaster. It is endorsed by the medical profession throughout the land. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. | E. C. LORD, Portland.

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GENTLEMEN,

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PERFECT-FITTING

SUIT OF CLOTHES,

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TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

SHIPPER & R[illegible]KE,

NO. 11 OAK ST., BET. FRONT & FIRST.

WHERE THERE IS

NO MISREPRESENTATION.

No American Goods sold for French Goods, and All Goods Represented as They Are.

It is not only the Cheapest that you should look for, but the Cheapest and the Best, which you will always find at

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THE TAILORS,

11 Oak St., between Front and First.

A large stock of Cassimeres on hand. Cutting done free for purchasers. Rules and Samples for Self-Measurement sent free to any address, on application. Perfect Fit Guaranteed or no sale.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

CALIFORNIA.

Shot for a Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Bob Adkerson was shot by Law Dugger at 1014 Stockton street last night. The wound is probably fatal. The trouble arose from a dispute about the respective claims of the fellows to the servitude of two abandoned women.

The Prison Commission.

At the meeting of the prison commission to-day representatives of trades associations made very pointed attacks upon the paper read by Dr. Platt last night. Their critics insisted Dr. Platt to state that his meaning had evidently been misunderstood, and he withdrew the paper for amendment.

The evening session of the prison convention was mainly devoted to general discussion of prison management and reform, in which a number of ladies and gentlemen participated. Several interesting papers were read during the evening. The convention will probably adjourn *sine die* to-morrow.

Republican Resolutions.

The old and new republican county committees met this evening at the parlors of the Palace hotel for the purpose of considering new rules and regulations for the government of the republican party, drafted by the old committee, to be submitted to voters for ratification, and after some discussion the committee decided to adjourn for two weeks, at which time Mr. Woods' amendment to the resolution creating a county committee, which rule perpetuates the committee until March 1884, will be considered by the new commission.

Blood Horse Association.

A meeting was held this evening by members of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association, the following officers were elected: Theo. Winters, president; J. M. McShafter, first vice president; Caleb Cornway, second vice president; J. C. Simpson secretary; trustees, J. C. Simpson, Henry Schwartz and Wm. Booth; treasurer, P. A. Finnegan official starter, W. P. Barnes. Rules regulating the change of weights was discussed and adopted.

Shot Himself.

John Sutton shot himself to-night in the right side of the head with a pistol, inflicting what is considered a fatal wound. Sutton claims he was putting the weapon under his pillow when it went off.

Dividend.

Tip Top declares a dividend of 25 cents.

Assessment.

Potosi levies an assessment of 60 cents.

A Blaze at Modesto.

Fire was reported early this morning at Modesto. Loss estimated at $100,000; no particulars.

The Modesto fire of this morning destroyed the Arendt and Modesto hotels and a number of stores and manufacturing establishments. Loss aggregates about $50,000. The remains of A. F. Chapman, a sheep herder, were found in the ruins of the Modesto hotel. The explosion of a quantity of powder in one of the stores, and of cartridges in a shooting gallery in which the fire originated, scattered the crowd and checked efforts to extinguish the flames. No one was injured by the explosion. Insurance light.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Shipping Notes.

VICTORIA, Nov. 11.—The bark California with a load of lumber from Moody's mill arrived in Royal Roads Wednesday en route for Australia.

Passenger List.

The steamship Dakota sailed at 12 noon yesterday with the following passengers: Capt. C. H. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hood, Mrs. Wm. Buckett, Miss Upton, James McMillan, W. W. Owen, Rev. J. Leroy, James Watson, J. W. Wright, Robert Grant, J. A. Elkington, E. P. Boyle, C. R. Brodie, E. Marvin, Jr., E. M. Joy, L. M. Starr and family, Mrs. A. Stellins, Wm. Larben, A. Campbell, Michael Lakin, Jas. W. Meyer, John T. James, James Raircroft, Mrs. A. B. Cook, Miss Johns, L. A. Lagrange, 30 of the Nibbed Opera Co., and 46 in the steerage.

The Falls City urges upon Clackamas county the need of a new court house, and says: Clackamas county is the only county of wealth and population in the state that is without necessary public buildings. We need a court house. It is needed very much. The record title to every piece of land in the county is in danger of destruction by fire; under existing circumstances it is impossible to care for the county records. The present accommodations are intolerable. The office of the county clerk is a nuisance. The sheriff's office is a little cubby hole; the county judge's room is not much more than big enough to turn round in; the court room is only a few, oblong box; injurious detriment to the health of all who are compelled to be "bored by long-winded" lawyers.

The Snappington mills are at present sawing 20,000 feet daily, running eleven hours. All lumber is shipped to points on the coast below. The product of the mills this season has been about 4,000,000 feet.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

AT THE

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We take pleasure in announcing to our customers and the public that we have just opened a magnificent line of

FRESH

WIDE DRESS GOODS.

Comprising in extent and variety the largest and best assortment ever shown in this State.

Particular attention is directed to

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Which are acknowledged the [illegible] in the city.

SPECIAL:

Just received from the manufacturers

D. . . Anderson & Co., Glasgow,

TWO CASES SCOTCH PLAIDS,

including all the popular clans:

ARGYLL, CAMPBELL,
GORDON, CAMERON,
MALCOLM, ROYAL STUART,
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55 PCS. ALL-WOOL COLORED

MERVEILLEUX,

40 inch wide. 75c per yard.

NOVELTIES

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PLUSHES, SATINS,
SURAHS, MOIRES,

IN

MOST FASHIONABLE SHADINGS

AND

RICHEST DESIGNS.

Samples sent free, on application, to any address. Orders carefully and promptly filled.

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OF CALIFORNIA.

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For Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.

OFFICE—108 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OREGON.

References:

CHAS. HODGE, of Hodge, Davis & Co.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier First National Bank.
J. A. STROWBRIDGE, Wholesale Leather & findings
C. A. DOLPH, of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon.
Col. J. McCRAKEN, of J. McCraken & Co.
L. C. HENRICHSEN, of Henrichsen & Greenberg.
Dr. O. E. NOTTAGE, M. D., Examiner and Physician
J. K. GILL, of J. K. Gill & Co., Stationers.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Ticket Agt. O. & C. R. R.
FRANK ZANOVICH, of Zan Brothers.

References:

W. W. SPAULDING, Packer and Cattle Dealer,
ANDREW ROBERTS, of Fishel & Roberts.
JOHN CRAN, of John Cran & Co.
C. M. WIBERG, Boots and Shoes,
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All of the above named business men of Portland represent $150,000 insurance in the above named company.

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INCLUDING THOSE ELEGANT

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Have Just Received an Elegant Stock of

HOLIDAY FANCY WORK!
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COMPRISING

Rugs, Tidies,
Afghans, Afghan Stripes,
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Towel Racks, Pin Cushions,
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ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
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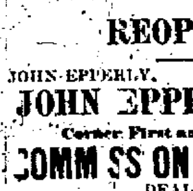

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AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK.

Old and New Customers Solicited.

Highest Price Paid for Country Produce.

Agents wanted for Life of President Garfield. A complete, faithful history from cradle to grave, by the eminent biographer, Col. Conwell. Books all ready for delivery. An elegantly illustrated volume. Endorsed edition. Liberal terms. Agents take orders for from 20 to 50 copies daily. Outsells any other book ten to one. Agents never made money so fast. The book sells itself. Experience not necessary. Failure unknown. All make immense profits. Private terms free.

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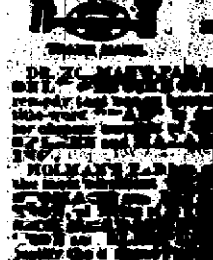

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FLOWER POT BRACKETS,

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GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Corner of L and Twenty-first Sts.

GEO. W. BOYD. . . . . Superintendent.
SISTER MARY. . . . . Sister in Charge

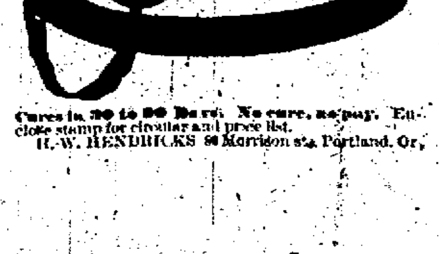
Attending Physicians:

Dr. W. H. SAYLOR, for the months of August, September, October, November.
Dr. H. C. WILSON—Dec., Jan. Feb. March.
Dr. C. C. STRONG—April, May, June, July.

Consulting Physicians:

Dr. R. B. WILSON, Dr. R. GLISAN,
Dr. W. H. WATKINS, Dr. J. T. GHISELEN,

THE HENDRICKS TRUSS



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H. W. HENDRICKS 90 Morrison st., Portland, Or.

The Daily Oregonian.
SIX-PAGE EDITION.
SATURDAY MORNING, NOV 12, 1881.

THE POSTAL ROBBERIES.

Dismissal of the proceedings against the star-route robbers is a fact that wears an ugly look. It was no doubt a blunder to begin the prosecution in the manner that was adopted, though the information was considered a surer proceeding than reference to a grand jury, since it was feared that the grand jury would be controlled by the parties accused. Yet as the constitution of the United States expressly declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," the court seems to have been right in dismissing the proceeding by criminal information. But the lawyers for the United States ought to have foreseen this, and thus avoided a result which has the effect of a victory for the thieves, though no issue in the case against them has yet been opened.

It is claimed, however, that the government has all the evidence ready for indicting Dorsey and others. Bliss, a noted lawyer of New York, who is assisting the prosecution, says that the delay in presenting the indictment against Dorsey has been due only to the mass of testimony it is necessary to put into shape; that the case grows worse against him as the investigation proceeds; that the indictment will cover several hundred pages, and that the conspiracy which has been unearthed is only paralleled in its daring and in the amount involved by the operations of the Tweed ring in New York. Whether the prosecution shall amount to anything or not, there can be no doubt of the truth of the statements as to the extent and magnitude of the robberies perpetrated. The disclosures of Dorsey's Oregon transactions, made by this journal several months ago, are only an index to the whole bulky volume of discovery. But it is necessary to say that the government never would have been robbed in this way had its officials done their duty. Key, postmaster general, and Tyner, first assistant, and postal agents in the star route districts, suppressed all investigation though they well knew that the rascality was going on. Reports were made to them in good time. Tyner was informed when in Oregon of the frauds here, but suppressed his report thereon; there has never been anything to indicate that Postal Agent Steel did his duty better,—and so it was all over the country.

The records of the department now show that Key's attention was called to the swindles as early as October, 1877. As the end of the contract season of 1874–78 approached so was shown by an elaborate report, made by a person familiar with the workings of the contract bureau, the manner in which slow schedules had been afterward in order to allow the addition of costly expedition, and was urged not to permit the department to be committed for another term of four years to these methods of manipulation for Dorsey's benefit. He took no notice of this appeal, and the advertisement for mail lettings went out with its absurd allowances of time, which were to be used a few months afterwards to fill the pockets of Dorsey, Barlow, Sanderson and their associates. It could not have been managed better or the ring had every postal official been a copartner in the spoil.

THE ISTHMUS QUESTION.

English journals continue to criticise Mr. Blaine's letter on the Panama canal question. They cannot see why there should be any repugnance upon the part of the government of the United States to allowing England and France to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the canal. But treaties can be abrogated, or ignored in great emergencies, as easily as made. The New York *Tribune* brings the case to a point by imagining a quarrel to arise between England and the United States of such character as to make the arbitrament of war the most probable result. Is it to be supposed that, with a powerful fleet in the West Indies and another in the Pacific, England would hesitate to put herself in a position to seize the canal months at the first outbreak of hostilities; if, indeed, she did not earlier do so as a precautionary measure? Would her participation in a guarantee treaty restrain her when her interests as a nation were in peril? It will, perhaps, be urged in reply, that England would do the same thing if she were excluded from the guarantee compact. Certainly she could, if we took no measures to guard against the power of her formidable navy. But Mr. Blaine's letter is explicit upon this very point. It says: "The United States of America will insist upon her right to take all needful precautions against the possibility of the isthmus transit being in any event used offensively against her interest upon the land or upon the sea."

The meaning of this is not, in the least obscure. Needful precautions may signify the erection of fortifications and the establishment of naval stations at the entrances to the canal, with the assent and co-operation of Colombia. Mr. Blaine evidently means to give notice that this government may, on the completion of the canal, deem it prudent to secure its neutrality by more efficient methods than a paper guarantee, and that if it should see fit, to take such a step the assent of European powers will not be asked.

It is admitted by the English press that the question is of very great importance to the United States, and that it is altogether natural that our government should insist on such guarantees as will fully protect our national interests. The question then arises, what should that guarantee be? Shall it depend wholly on treaty with European powers, or shall the United States take the precaution to guard against their hostile navies by arrangement and co-operation with the states of Colombia? To depend solely on a joint guarantee by England and France would cause us to lose all the advantage in the position—control of the canal which our position as the foremost nation on the American continent and the magnitude of our possessions upon both oceans gives us the right to claim. Standing upon the treaty of 1846, Mr. Blaine maintains that, the United States and Colombia having agreed to a joint guarantee of any canal to be opened through the Panama isthmus, we are justified in rejecting the demand of any other nation to be admitted as a party to a contract which this government had the foresight to make thirty-five years ago. To prevent the Suez canal from falling into the hands of a power capable of closing the highway to her Asiatic empire, Great Britain asserts the right of political control over that canal; and the right of the United States to like control over the canal at the Panama isthmus is, under the very similar circumstances, just as good. The Panama canal will be a highway between the two shores of the American continent in far greater degree than a world's highway. Its principal business will be furnished by our Pacific states. In the hands of a hostile power it would be used to crush our commerce, and at the same time would be the means of doubly exposing us to the dangers of naval attack. The subject is one of special importance to us of the Pacific coast.

There is a significant lesson in the result of the elections in New York and Pennsylvania. In New York, a state usually democratic, the republicans have elected their ticket by a good majority, while in Pennsylvania, one of the solid republican states, there is bare escape from a defeat—the ring and boss ticket having a mere plurality, and being sixty or seventy thousand votes short of a majority. The explanation is that bossism was given a back seat in the New York convention, while it has also the control of that of Pennsylvania.

A NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

There is strong probability of the enactment of a new national bankrupt law. Senators Ingalls, McMillan and Garland, the subcommittee of the senate judiciary committee appointed to investigate and report as to the advisability of a law which should be an improvement upon that of 1867, have sent out 5000 circulars directed to the judges of the United States, supreme, district and state courts and others asking for suggestions, etc. The great majority of responses favor the enactment of a bankrupt law. From what can be gained from the drift of opinion in these responses, the demand of the country seems to be for a law which shall be simple, inexpensive and prompt in the distribution of the assets of a bankrupt. Several practical suggestions from United States judges have been received, including drafts of bills. The subcommittee expect to be ready to report to the judiciary committee early in December. Their report will comprise the results of the investigations upon the subject, the digest to be an exhibit of the divers views and suggestions in detail. The results of this will be the preparation and introduction of a bill which, in the opinion of the judiciary committee, will better serve the interests of the country. There will be strong pressure from business circles in favor of the passage of a bill, if one can be agreed on which will be regarded as fit for the purpose. Long experience with the former law ought to afford means of drafting a new one which will be satisfactory to the business interests of the country.

Following is the compromise which the miners propose to the farmers of northern California whose lands are injured by their placer operations. The proposition has not been formally made, but their attorney, Judge Searle affecting to speak from his private knowledge of "their temper," makes the statement: "They will agree to construct, at their own expense, a stone dam in Yuba river, at the mouth of Deer creek, such as recommended by Colonel Mendell, and make the dam high enough and strong enough to satisfy the farmers. They are willing to begin work on the dam immediately the compromise suggested is made; they will make such a dam as Mendell says would be certain to stand, and if need be, would supplement, by brush dams lower down the river; they would not ask, as a condition precedent, that the pending debris suits be withdrawn, but would simply require that the suits remain statu quo until the dam or dams had been built and been approved by a proper commission appointed for the purpose, with the understanding that the suit would then be dismissed. Judge Searle adds: "I do not think the miners would agree to stop work while the dams were building, but by beginning to construct one of the stone dams immediately, they would stop more debris during the first sixty days thereafter than they could put in in that time, and which, without the dam, would be continuously flowing down stream."

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* severely criticises the methods of teaching in the public schools of that city. He declares that the system lacks flexibility; that it urges mediocrity too far and cramps talent and genius; that it holds the brilliant pupil and the dull pupil to the same iron rule, and so adapts itself to the capacities of neither. The writer declares that the tendency of the system is "to check any display of ingenuity in acquiring knowledge." In a word, that it is a rigid routine which proceeds on the theory that two boys are as like as two peas, whereas they are, in fact, as wide apart in mental capacity as the poles, requiring a constant and sleepless exercise of discrimination and judgment on the part of the instructor. There is much in all this that would apply to the public schools of any city. At the same time it is to be remembered that "system" is necessary in so vast an establishment as the public schools of a city, and that any work conducted on so great a scale must, from the very necessities of the case, tend to a "rigid routine" and "lack flexibility." In this respect the public schools are a true Procrustean bed to which all must be stretched or shortened. The like is witnessed in all the phases of modern life. On every hand we have illustrations of the tendency of the influences which belong to what is called modern civilization to produce only the average man.

Weather probabilities, which we print each morning, are prepared in the signal office at Washington and telegraphed west at midnight. They have always been unsatisfactory,—a matter not surprising under the circumstances. It is suggested by large interests in California that a competent man be stationed at San Francisco to make a special study of the meteorology of this coast, and to prepare reports and predictions. There can be no doubt that the plan would very much improve the service and make it of greater importance to California, Oregon and Washington; but as our storms nearly always come from the southwest and from off the ocean where there can be no stations, the weather can never be foretold with the perfect accuracy which makes the signal service so important and valuable in the eastern states. Still, a man on the Pacific coast, familiar with our weather, would be as likely to guess correctly as a man at Washington, who knows nothing whatever of it, and who makes predictions upon reports of phenomena telegraphed from here, which he is probably too indolent or too ignorant to understand.

A great deal of genteel bumming is done in this country. We hear of a peanut boy on the the east side railroad who, by a systematic course of falsehood, backed by an unlimited amount of cheek, has secured free transportation all over the country. His favorite pretense and best hold is a "newspaper connection." After one ticket agent has been imposed upon it is an easy matter to follow up the line, the first pass appearing as proof of the pretensions upon which others are demanded. The "eastern journal" scheme ought by this time to be pretty well played out. About every third man who comes to Oregon bears credentials from some neighborhood itemizer, the purpose being free transportation. If each man who has visited Oregon and Washington ostensibly as a newspaper correspondent had written one letter home, this would be the best advertised country in the world.

A vicious extreme of reform is following a vicious extreme of crookedness in the postal service. Mail facilities in many of the sparsely settled localities of Oregon and Washington, particularly along the coast where the routes are broken by waterways, are wretched. One week is required for a letter to travel from South Bend, Shoalwater bay, to Portland, distance about one hundred and fifty miles, traversed by regular steam and stage lines, which make the passage in two days. The mail leaves South Bend but once a week—each Tuesday—so that a letter mailed Wednesday or Thursday must lie over. Passengers and freight communication over the route is tri-weekly. This is one of many cases and is given as an illustration. Petitions to the authorities at Washington avail little. In their effort to be straight the managers are leaning backward.

An important consideration in the establishment of a light station on Tillamook rock, was its proposed connection with Astoria by cable and overland telegraph line. The rock is one mile and an eighth from the shore, and nineteen miles south of the entrance to the river. It is surrounded by bold water, and nearly every vessel bound for the Columbia river comes within telescope range of its tower. If the rock were connected by wire with Astoria the arrival of vessels off the bar, and their situation could be made known immediately to pilots and consignees. It is unnecessary to state the many advantages of such prompt information. The line would not be expensive, not more than a mile and a half or two miles at most, of cable being required. The government should build it. Our great and growing commerce demands it.

Official investigation into causes which led to loss of the British barks Fernglen and Lammerlaw, shows that the exercise of ordinary judgment and ordinary precaution on the part of their respective masters would have prevented accident. This is the judgment of a board of inquiry composed of two British ship masters and Mr. James Laidlaw, the British vice consul here. The prepossessions of all as Englishmen, and particularly of the two shipmasters, as fellow-craftsmen, would naturally tend toward a lenient estimate, and their condemnation, under these circumstances, has peculiar force. The Columbia bar should not be charged with disasters due to ignorance, stupidity or carelessness.

The chances are now good for the admission of Dakota as a state, and perhaps Washington also. The temptation will be strong to increase the anti-democratic strength in the senate. It is not a very good reason for the admission of states; but the democrats themselves did the same aforetime. Oregon got in that way. However, Dakota and Washington should both be admitted on general principles, without regard to politics.

Grant says he wants Blaine retired from the cabinet because he (Blaine) is not fit to be there. Grant is a great judge of the fitness of men for cabinet positions. Belknap could bear witness to that.

MEETING NOTICES.

Irish Land League—Will meet Sunday afternoon at 3:30 P. M. Several prominent speakers and singers will be present. Very important business to be transacted.
B. D. PITT, President.
Wm. Dugan, Secretary. It

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR RENT—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. Apply at 261 Second street, bet. Madison and Jefferson. It

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT OSWEGO, A girl to do general housework. cooking a specialty. For full particulars inquire at 63 N. Sixth st. n12t

MME. NORMAND—NATURAL SEERESS AND clairvoyant, can be consulted in person or by letter; send stamp for terms. S.E. cor. Oak and 4th. n12 1m

BLACK SILKS—FOR A PERFECTLY PURE silk; free from sizing and filling, and one that will not cut or break, get John D. Cutter & Co's goods, at OLDS & KING'S, 186 First street.

T. A. SHANE INVITES ATTENTION TO A very large importation of winter goods just opened at the City Dry Goods Store and offered at extraordinary low prices. 147 Third street. n8

McCoy, Cheapest Printer, First and Stark.

LOST.
A LIVER-COLORED BITCH, WITH SMALL white spot on breast; had leather collar with nickel plate on. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at 25 North Seventh street. n12d3t

THE GRAND STABLE
HAS THE WIDEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE stalls in the city; boarders sent to owners whenever required; telephone connection; horses of all kinds for hire at all times.
R. M. WILBUR, Proprietor.

FLOUR MILLS FOR SALE.
ONE OF THE BEST WATER-POWER FLOUR mills in Marion county for sale not far from Salem; water supply constant; near railroad, in a good wheat section. For particulars address Box 119, Salem. n12d1t&w2t

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE.
A MERCANTILE STORE AND DWELLING AT Stoughton, the center of a large neighborhood on Lewis river, Washington territory, for sale. An excellent place for business. Price and terms can be ascertained at this office. n12

H. R. ALDEN, DENTIST,
No. 5 Union Block.
f19dlaw ned8

Best work—Lowest Paying prices—Himes the Printer, 5 Washington street, Portland.

TO LOAN.
A STRANGER HAS $10,000, CASH, TO INVEST in improved residence property in the city of Portland. He prefers to invest it in two or three pieces in different parts of the city, ranging from $2000 to $5000 each. For further particulars, address Lock Box 736, for five days. n12d5t

Grand Promenade Concert
AND
MASQUERADE BALL!
GIVEN BY
Eight Lodges of the A. O. U. W.
AT THE MECHANICS' PAVILION,
On Thanksgiving Night, Nov. 24, 1881.

FOUR VALUABLE PRIZES
To be impartially awarded for the Best Sustained Characters and Best Costumes.

THE BEST MUSIC
Will be furnished and the most thorough arrangements made to entertain all who attend.

TICKET—For Gentleman Masker	$1 00
Lady Masker	50
Spectator	50

FLOOR DIRECTOR—FRANK C. A. BELL.
Division Aids:
Ward S. Stevens, A. J. Marshall, Geo. C. Sears,
W. D. Palmer, Dr. G. E. Nottage.
L. CASSEL,
Chairman General Committee.
F. M. COHN,
Secretary General Committee. n12

I. R. DAWSON. J. McL. HARVEY
COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.
CAPITAL $12,500,000
DAWSON & HARVEY,
General Agents for Oregon,
Office—No. 22 First St.—New Market Building.

THE PUTNAM DRIVING CART.

Patented Sept. 14, 1880. For sale by MISNER BROS., Taylor street, between First and Second, Portland. All infringements of the above patent will be prosecuted. Shop or County Rights for sale by the undersigned owner of patent for Oregon and W. T.
n12t1m J. S. JEWELL, at Misner Bros., Portland.

A. B. RICHARDSON .... AUCTIONEER
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
I will sell at Nathan's Auction House, Nos. 225 and 227 Second Streets, between Salmon and Main Streets.
THIS DAY,
SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1881,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
1 Horse, Saddle and Bridle.
FURNITURE:
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Dining Tables, Hat Racks, Bureau Washstands, Toilet Stands, Meat Safes, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Desks, Cribs, Rocking Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs.
ALSO
Spring and Wool Mattresses, Crockery and Glassware.
ALSO
Kerosene Lamps, Lanterns, Brushes, Baskets, Milk Pans, Clothes Lines, Feather Pillows, Bed Quilts, etc.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

U. S. MARSHAL'S CITATION.—UNITED States of America, district of Oregon, ss.: Whereas, A libel of information hath been filed in the district court of the United States of America for the district of Oregon, on the 5th day of November, 1881, by Mr. Rufus Mallory, United States attorney against 14 cases of distilled spirits and 2 cases of wine which, by Mr. J. C. Horr, a special agent of the Treasury Department of the United States, on the 13th day of October, 1881, at Harrisburg, in the territory of Alaska, were seized as forfeited to the United States for the reasons and causes in said libel mentioned, and praying the usual process and monition of the said court in that behalf to be made, and that all persons interested in the said property may be cited to answer the premises, and, all due proceedings being had, that the said property above mentioned may, for the causes in said libel mentioned, be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States, according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided. Therefore, in pursuance of the said monition, under the seal of the said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice unto all persons claiming the said property or knowing or having anything to say why the same shall not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the United States, pursuant to prayer of said libel of information, that they be and appear before the said district court, at the city of Portland, in said district, on the 5th day of December, 1881, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated at Portland, in said district, this 12th day of November, 1881. EDWARD S. KEARNEY,
United States Marshal for the District of Oregon.
n12d15t

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
E. W. STECHHAN .... MANAGER
Another Crowded House Last Night.
TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT—TO-NIGHT!
OF
ALICE D. LINGARD
And her Company.
GRAND "CAMILLE" MATINEE at 2 P. M.
CAMILLE!
CAMILLE!
TO-NIGHT LAST NIGHT—LAST NIGHT,
When will be presented W. S. Gilbert's Brilliant Comedy,
ENGAGED!
ADMISSION—Parquette and Circle $1; gallery 50c.

SPECIAL LECTURE.
REV. J. M. BOUCHARD, S. J.,
Will deliver a Lecture on
The Jesuits and their Persecutors,
IN THE
Cathedral Church, cor. Third and Stark sts.
ON
SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 13th,
Commencing at 7:30 o'clock.
Admission .... Fifty Cents.
n12d1t

"HAWAII
AND THE
HAWAIIANS."
LECTURE BY
J. A. CRUZAN,
Pastor of the Congregational Church, who has just returned from a three months' trip to the Island Kingdom.
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 12th,
At 7:45 o'clock.
The lecture will be prefaced with orchestral and vocal music.
Tickets for sale at the door—25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the
OPEN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

GILMAN & CO. .... AUCTIONEERS
SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
FINE FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE.
We are instructed by E. C. HUGHES, Esq., to dispose of, by auction,
At the Residence on N. E. cor. Twentieth and I streets,
SATURDAY, NOV. 12th,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
COMPRISING
Elegant Solid and Inlaid Walnut Etagere;
1 Splendid Folding Lounge;
1 Splendid Pillow Sofa, finely upholstered;
1 Splendid Large Cushion Easy Chair;
1 Splendid Upholstered Patent Rocker;
1 Splendid Upholstered Patent Rockers;
1 Walnut Chairs, upholstered;
1 Walnut Rocker, upholstered;
1 Walnut Reception Chair, upholstered;
1 Large Pictures, in gilt frames;
1 Solid Walnut Hat Stand;
1 Sets Elegant Lambrequins and Fine Cornices;
1 Ash Press with pigeon-hole top;
1 Splendid Walnut Sideboard.
ALSO
Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Dining Tables, Sittingroom Chairs, Cornices, Lambrequins, Lounge, Tables, Stands, Range, Washstands, etc.
We desire to call the particular attention of buyers to this sale as it affords an excellent opportunity to purchasers of goods in this line.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE LOANS
IN
CITY OF PORTLAND.
OREGON AND WASHINGTON
MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK.
THIS BANK is prepared to negotiate loans over Portland properties in
Sums of $500 to $25,000
AT
NINE PER CENT.
Repayable in one sum within two, three to six years—or on the repayment plan, by quarterly, half-yearly or yearly installments.
INTEREST ALLOWED DEPOSITORS:
Four months 4 per cent.
Six months 4½ "
Nine months 5 "
One year .... 5½ "
WILLIAM REID,
Managing Director.
n1dtf

BY JANUARY 1st,
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
EVERYTHING
IN
Clothing
THAT
MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN
NEED
MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
BECK & WALDMAN,
147 FIRST ST.

HOMES FOR ALL!
Cheap and on Easy Terms.
We are instructed to sell that
Magnificent Tract of Land in Albina
lying immediately to the north and adjoining Holladay's addition.
It is High, Level, Healthful, and Commands Magnificent Views of Portland and the Surrounding Country.
A limited number of tracts of 100x150 feet each, equal to three full lots, will be sold for $400 each; terms, one-third cash, the balance from one to four years with interest at 9 per cent. per annum; or a cottage of five rooms will be erected for purchaser and sold with a tract for $1000; or if desired a larger house will be built for purchaser at the same per cent. of payment.
o2dtf J. FRED CLARK & CO., 28 Washington St.

A RARE CHANCE.
Belleview Addition to East Portland.
WE ARE ORDERED TO SELL THIS MAGNIFICENT piece of property, consisting of twenty-seven lots, situated on Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, between N and M streets, East Portland. The land is situated on a high ridge, with a commanding view, and is undoubtedly one of the most attractive sites in East Portland; perfectly clear; no stumps, no gullies; properly surveyed and recorded; streets donated; title perfect; reasonable prices and easy terms. For further particulars apply to OLDENDORFF & FUERNER, corner First and Washington streets, or to PRETTYMAN, TREITZ & CO., I street bet. Fourth and Fifth sts, East Portland.
n10dtf

G. W. PERCY & CO.,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
ACCOUNTANTS,
NO. 20, UNION BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.
Partnership, bankruptcy, estate and other accounts adjusted, and examinations conducted, in town or country. Books regularly posted when required.
s8tf

MRS. G. I. CLARKE,
Fourth and Columbia Sts.,
IMPORTER OF THE
MOST ELEGANT AND LATEST
MILLINERY GOODS.

THE VERY LATEST
IN
MILLINERY GOODS
NOW OFFERED BY
MISS A. S. JORGENSEN.
103 FIRST ST.

WANTS.

GOOD BOOK MEN WANTED.—APPLY TO CHALMERS & HOLMES, Bookstore, between First and Second. n11t3

WANTED—SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER clerk or in any capacity, as I am willing to do any work. Address 23 this office. n11d6t

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN Oregon and Washington to sell the celebrated Triumph Coffee Pots and Tea Urns; agents are making money by selling these pots; sells on sight; the inventors are made to fit all stoves and to fit coffee pots or tea urns; will also sell state or county rights to manufacture and sell the same; send for circulars and terms. Address TRIUMPH COFFEE POT CO., 42 Morrison street, Portland. n8d1m

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER AND fitter of ladies and children's dresses and in the latest; from San Francisco, wishes to go out by the day or to take work to the house. Apply to MRS. M. J. MEAGHER, 95 Third St., corner Stark. o29d1mo

BUSINESS SPECIALS.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY WITH A KNOWLEDGE of Music can make money by selling "The Sunset" and other musical goods. For circulars and terms address A. ROMAN, 120 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., General Agent for this coast. o27d3t

MY DRAWING SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE on the first of November. HANS DAHL, Studio at Willamette Iron Works. o26d1m

PIANO TAUGHT.
TERMS, 75 CENTS PER LESSON; HALF-HOUR practice each day with beginners. References: Profs. E. Coulsen and E. Mascham.
M. E. COOK, 149 Fourth street.

W. G. WILLIAMS,
Agent Detroit Safe Company,
Has established a depot for the Safes of this Company at 122 Front St., Portland. Second-hand Safes for sale. (The best work ever introduced.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, SELL, OR BORROW money at low rates go to T. Dier O'Shea, Pawnbroker, 24 Washington street. Persons desiring loans can apply to me and leave their valuables with me, as I am responsible. He is not of the class of strange pawnbrokers who are here to-day and away to-morrow. O'Shea is "Boss" Pawnbroker, and don't you forget it.

S. L. BEATTY'S TURN TABLE CANDY STORE. Oysters and Ice Cream served in every style and promptly. Families supplied. Cigars and Tobacco of best quality.

WEEKS & MORGAN, Wholesale & Retail Grocers and Feed Merchants. Nos. 247, 249 and 251 Front St., bet. Main and Madison.

BURKHART & SPAULDING, Butchers and Packers, cor. Second and B sts., offer a full line of best quality of Meats, Hams and Bacon. mll

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DOCTORS J. T. AND G. M. WELLS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
Office—Rooms 56, 57, 58 Union Block, Portland, Or.

DR. J. WING OLIVER,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed office and residence, to N. E. cor. Alder and Fourth Sts., diagonally across the street from the Taylor church.

C. H. BIRD, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon,
First Street, above Morrison, Nonnaster's Block.
Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 5.
Residence, Sixth St., above Yamhill.

S. A. BROWN, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC Physician and Surgeon,
First St., above Morrison, Nonnaster's Block,
Office hours—8 to 10, 1 to 3 and 6 to 8.

DENTISTRY.
DR. F. W. PREHN,
The Dentist, late from Philadelphia, Pa. Room 34 Union Block, Stark street entrance. o24d1m

DRS. A. S. & Z. B. NICHOLS,
HOMEOPATHIC
Physicians and Surgeons,
Portland, Oregon.
Rooms 59, 60, 61 and 62, Union Block.
SPECIALTIES:
Dr. Z. B. N.—Diseases of Women.
Dr. A. S. N.—Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat.

NOTICE.
I DESIRE TO INFORM MY FRIENDS, PATRONS, and the public generally, that I have sold my office fixtures, medicines, etc., to DR. CHARLES E. GEIGER who is a regular graduate of Rahnemann Medical College, and is worthy the confidence and patronage of all my patrons, and I trust they will transfer their patronage to him.
o2d1m RAWDON ARNOLD, M. D.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAUTION.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT to purchase any promissory notes payable to me, or that may have been assigned to me, as any such have been lost or stolen. W. J. T. JACKSON.
Hillsboro, Oregon, Nov. 10, 1881. n11d3wlt

NOTICE.
ALL PARTIES HAVING BAGGAGE AT THE Norton House will call and redeem the same within thirty days from date or the same will be sold for charges thereon. OATMAN BROS., Props.
November 8, 1881. 1sdlw

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Merchants' Exchange Association will be held at the office of the association in Portland, Oregon, on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1881.
W. J. GEARY, Secretary.
Portland, November 5th, 1881. n7dtf

NOTICE.
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF MR. Wm. Lindsay as Manager and Collector, all those desirous of receiving instruction in boxing, fencing and club swinging will please apply to him or any of the Board of Directors.
n4 1m OLYMPIC CLUB GYMNASIUM.

A CARD.
REASONABLE AND SATISFACTORY ARrangements will be made with parties who wish to use our patent system of ventilation, but all infringements upon the same will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law. State, county or personal rights sold, and all information connected with the above may be obtained at our office, 166 Morrison St., Portland, Or. o5d1m POTTER & CO.

LOST.

$5 REWARD.
FOR THE RECOVERY OF MY BLACK AND white Newfoundland Dog, two years old; lost five days ago; supposed to be stolen. Finder call at No. 40 Front street. n8d3t

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

JOHN CRAN & CO.

We respectfully invite the public to inspect our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

Under the management of

MRS. STEERS.

It will be found to contain a large assortment of the

LATEST AND BEST STYLES
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
JOHN CRAN & CO.

Dry Goods for the Million
THE
CITY DRY GOODS STORE
147 THIRD STREET,
(Formerly John Wilson's)
The Oldest Dry Goods Store in Oregon
OFFERS
By Far the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Dry and Fancy Goods it ever contained,
AND WITH ONLY
A SHADE OF PROFIT.
Every department crowded with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK and marked in plain figures.
Special attention given to country orders.
T. A. SHANE, Manager.

Great Bargain for Milliners.
A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY AND Fancy Notions, Fixtures, etc., for sale. A well established trade, good location, very little competition. Inquire of or address
n3d2m WILLIAM MILLIGAN, Salem, Oregon.

RUMMELIN & GITMAN,
82 First Street, between Stark and Oak,
Portland, Or.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Furs,
CHOICE & FASHIONABLE,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Seal and Fur-Lined Garments a Specialty.
A Strictly No. 1 Quality and GOOD FIT Guaranteed. n7d1m

J. M. CAIN & G. GLIME,
DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
269 First St. Portland, Or.
Having purchased the drug store formerly known as Parrish's Pharmacy, at 269 First Street, Portland, the undersigned solicit the patronage of the medical fraternity and the public in general.
This business will be conducted in a strictly honest and prompt manner. The stock has been entirely renewed and completed. Two experienced apothecaries will be ready at all hours of day or night, to fill prescriptions correctly and carefully. Medicines will be delivered to any address if desired. o24d1m

TO LET.

FOR RENT.
THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS MANSION on Pine, near Third street, formerly the residence of R. R. Thompson, Esq., has been altered and is admirably suited for a first-class lodging or boarding house. Also, those elegant new stores on Third street, between Pine and Ash. Apply to E. MARTIN & CO., 128 Front, or J. D. WILCOX & CO., 27 Stark street.

FOR RENT—A NICE FURNISHED ROOM AT 233 First street. 1 16

FOR RENT.
THE STORE-ROOM ON S.W. CORNER SECOND and Salmon streets. Apply to I. SIMON, N. W. Park, near Taylor.

CITY FARM FOR RENT; 3 ACRES GARDEN land with dwelling, barn and orchard, four miles from state normal, Salem. T. A. SHANE, City Dry Goods Store, 147 Third street.

FOR RENT.
A DOUBLE PARLOR, FRONTING EAST AND south, furnished, with privilege of piano, or furnished rooms. Apply 229 Ninth, cor. Main.

TO LET.
A DESIRABLE ROOM WITH BOARD and use of Bath, at 171 West Park; first if desired.

Furnished Rooms, New House, 141 Seventh St.

TO LET.
BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, NICELY furnished rooms in the Sherlock House, corner Second and Oak. Night keys furnished roomers if desired. may

RENT $45 MONTHLY.
THOSE TWO TEN-ROOMED HOUSES ON B and Fifteenth street, recently finished with all modern conveniences, story, healthy location, 1 tenants can purchase these houses on the installment plan. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street.

LAW CARDS.

D. P. KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Room 1, Dekum's Building, Portland, Oregon.
Legal business pertaining to Letters Patent for Inventions, before the Patent Office or in the Court a specialty.

CHAS. A. BALL. ALFRED F. SEARS, JR.
BALL & SEARS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
N. E. cor. First and Morrison sts. (Wild's building)
Portland, Oregon.

W. N. GREGORY. THORNTON WILLIAMS
GREGORY & WILLIAMS,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Southeast corner First and Morrison Streets
Portland, Oregon.

C. B. UPTON & WM. H. UPTON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS at Pendleton, Centerville, Weston and Milton, O.; Walla Walla, Waitsburg, Dayton, Pomeroy, Colfax and Palouse City, W. T.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED $4,000 ON CITY PROPERTY, TWO years' time, at 1 per cent. per annum. Address A. C. G., P. O. Box 37. n8dt

MONEY TO LOAN.
I AM PREPARED TO NEGOTIATE LOANS FOR a term of years on improved farm land at favorable rates; interest payable annually.
je8dtf A. W. GOODBOCK 151 First St.

FOR SALE.

HOMES AT A BARGAIN.
PORTLAND HOMESTEAD PROPERTY: ONE lot on macadamized road, equal to 4 city lots, for $450; other lots, equal to 8 city lots, for from $350 to $1100; best, handiest and cheapest property in the market. Inquire of T. A. WOOD & CO., Odd Fellows' Temple. o5dtf

"GARDEN HOME"
IS LOCATED 3 MILES S. W. OF CITY. IT IS at the best body of garden land to be found; is surveyed into 5 and 10-acre lots and map filed. Extra inducements are offered to buyers. Do not buy lean, nonproductive land when you can get such land as this at $50 per acre on installments. Inquire for map and further particulars of n5d6t T. A. WOOD & CO.

SAW MILL FOR SALE,
CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS. LOCATED in the town of Stayton, Marion county, Oregon. Plenty of water, with 14 feet head. Capable of cutting 15,000 feet of lumber, with six men, in ten hours. Have cut and sold over 1,000,000 feet of lumber past season. Logs can be floated direct to mill. For further particulars inquire of SHAW & SIMS,
o25d1m Stayton, Oregon.

FOR SALE.
70 ACRES OF GOOD LEVEL TIMBER LAND within 3½ miles of the city limits of East Portland, with good water power on it. It has to be sold. Who is the lucky buyer at $15 per acre? Never overflows; title perfect; terms easy. Also five and ten-acre tracts, for little homes, nearer the city, at various prices. For further particulars see or address HARRISON B. OATMAN, at Norton House, Portland, Or.
o24d1m

FOR SALE.
A HOTEL, WITH FIVE-YEAR LEASE, DOING an immense amount of business second to none on the northwest coast. Parties desirous of engaging in this business can learn full particulars by addressing lock box No. 730, Portland, Or. o22dawlm

FOR SALE.
A STEAM SAWMILL, THREE MILES EAST OF Brooks' station, on Little Pudding river; also, logging team and log wagon. For particulars inquire at mill or of E. J. DAWN, Salem, Or. o21d3mo

FOR SALE.
5 OR 10-ACRE LOTS IN "GARDEN HOME." Near city; land is rich, level; low price and easy payments; 20 per cent. down, balance on installments. Mechanics, clerks, teachers and all who can make monthly savings should buy. For map and full description inquire of T. A. WOOD & CO. o17d1mo

800,000 BRICK FOR SALE.
INQUIRE OF C. M. WIBERG, 145 FRONT ST., OR N. K. WEST, East Portland. jn12dtf

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE FARM NEAR EUGENE CITY, OR. On Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1881, at the court house in Eugene City, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P.M., I will sell at public auction the farm belonging to the estate of Geo. C. Fisher, deceased. This farm is situate 1½ miles from Eugene city, and contains 540 acres of the best Willamette valley land, all under fence, with dwelling house, barn, sheds, and orchard of good fruit. The land is the very best wheat land, and will be sold without reserve. Title perfect. It is situate near the state university and the railroad depot. Terms of sale: Half cash; balance on time, secured by mortgage. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. Thompson & Bean, attorneys, Eugene City, or Wm. Strong & Sons, attorneys, Portland.
n5dawt 15 H. C. PERKINS, Administrator.

400-ACRE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.
THE ARMSTRONG FARM, CONTAINING 500 acres; over 300 acres in cultivation; remainder brush and timber, principally oak groves. This farm is well known as one of the richest farms in Yamhill county, and possesses a grain warehouse, and is a passenger station on the Oregonian Railway. Other portions of this farm were sold at $40 per acre three years ago, before the railway was constructed, and not near so favorably located. Price $25 per acre; $5000 in cash; balance on long time at 8 per cent. Title guaranteed perfect. Apply J. FRED CLARK, Real Estate Agent, 28 Washington street. je23dtf

House Furnishing Dry Goods.
We have now in stock full lines of the best grades of

QUILTS,	TABLE LINENS,
BLANKETS,	TOWELS,
COMFORTERS,	NAPKINS,
LACE CURTAINS,	DOYLIES,
NOTTINGHAM LACES,	SHEETINGS,

TABLE COVERS, etc.

Which we offer at EXTREME LOW PRICES, and to which we invite the attention of buyers.

OLDS & KING,
186 FIRST STREET,
BETWEEN YAMHILL AND TAYLOR.

Country
AND
City People
WILL
CONSULT THEIR INTERESTS
BY
MAKING THEIR PURCHASES
AT
P. SELLING'S,
CORNER FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS,
SHOES, etc.

[illegible] Oregonian.

[illegible] MORNING, NOV. 12, 1881.

SIX PAGES.

[illegible] this morning consists of six pages [illegible] cents; no more. Neither agents, [illegible] boys are allowed to receive more [illegible] price, and any attempt to demand [illegible] should be promptly reported to [illegible] office.

CITY.

[illegible] TO THE COUNTY.—County Assessor [illegible] turned over to the county treasurer [illegible] sum of $2650 as the result of his [illegible] poll-tax from the Chinese dur[illegible] summer. Mr. Sears deserves much [illegible] collecting this large sum from the Chi[illegible] the only assessor that ever attempted [illegible] to pay their poll taxes; and to do [illegible] to attend the departure of all the [illegible], which in the early spring in [illegible] mornings at 4 o'clock was not pleas[illegible] of the trouble and danger of a [illegible] of angry Chinese every morn[illegible] getting away without paying. [illegible] turned over is only $100 less than the [illegible] as assessor, so that by his extra [illegible] he very nearly saves his sal[illegible], proving him to be the right man [illegible] place.

[illegible] DOLLARS STOLEN.—Peter Stice, [illegible] East Portland but late of Washougal, [illegible] on the steamer Traveler at Van[illegible] afternoon, by the sheriff of Clark [illegible] charged with stealing $1000 in [illegible] of a guest in Brown's hotel at [illegible]. The money had been deposited with [illegible] safekeeping and the latter having [illegible] it in a drawer, from which it is al[illegible] stolen by Stice. The latter left [illegible] company with a woman, who is also [illegible] are now confined in the Van[illegible]

[illegible] DROWNED.—A dispatch was received [illegible] yesterday stating that a deck[illegible] Willamette Chief was lost overboard [illegible] Vancouver on Thursday after[illegible] been learned that the man's [illegible] Lake, a native of St. Andrews, [illegible] while the men were engaged [illegible] Lake was jamming the line [illegible] that the bar slipped and [illegible] into the river. A boat was im[illegible] but before it could reach him he [illegible] been recovered.

[illegible] Rev. J. M. Buchard, S. J., one [illegible] most popular ministers of [illegible] this coast, will lecture Sun[illegible] cathedral on "The Labors and [illegible]" to which he belongs. Of [illegible] gentleman will present argu[illegible] general ideas of those who [illegible] order, but in doing so he [illegible] the order, but also to his[illegible] in his favor but that [illegible] searching light of truth.

[illegible] morning policeman Holm[illegible] on Second street, [illegible] one of his hands. It was [illegible] cut on the finger by one of [illegible] being brought to the police [illegible] the name of Ah Lee. He [illegible] assault in Judge Stearns' [illegible] guilty. He was sen[illegible]. A countryman paid the [illegible] released.

[illegible]—The chief of police has [illegible] the stolen goods which were [illegible] burglar, who is now in the [illegible]. Among other things [illegible] gold bracelet, which had [illegible] a silver watch and two gold [illegible] whose residences had [illegible] Europe yesterday, but [illegible] of the stolen articles as [illegible]

[illegible]—This evening, commenc[illegible] Mr. J. A. Cruzan will lecture [illegible] benefit of the Opera Tem[illegible] subject is "Hawa[illegible] and the [illegible] is a keen observer, and [illegible] the subject with peculiar [illegible] particularly to social [illegible] of the present day.

[illegible] the poor quality of gas fur[illegible], impossible for mer[illegible] at night, hence a number [illegible] to close their respective [illegible] o'clock. The following lead[illegible] closed at that hour on and [illegible] Lipman & Co., Lewis & [illegible] John Cran & Co.

[illegible]—George Wiseman, [illegible] with Andrews and Hall, [illegible] time ago, and was admit[illegible] of $3000, was yesterday sur[illegible] to the sheriff of this [illegible] new sureties in a day or [illegible] in the county jail.

[illegible] INDIANS.—Chas. Tyburne was [illegible] jail yesterday in default of [illegible] Commissioner Lamson, on a [illegible] to Indians. Tyburne was [illegible] was brought to his city [illegible]. He will be tried at the [illegible]

[illegible] Williams, formerly a seaman on [illegible], was arrested in this [illegible] the vessel at Astoria. [illegible] U. S. Commissioner Lamson, [illegible] committed Williams for [illegible] bail. The prisoner is now [illegible]

[illegible] United States marshal E. [illegible] President Arthur's pardon [illegible] of the Alaska "hoochenoo" [illegible] year's imprisonment. He [illegible] application for pardon was [illegible] citizen of Fort Wran[illegible]

[illegible] weather is favorable, No. [illegible] at 2 o'clock this af[illegible] Second and Pine. The [illegible] to be present at the [illegible]

[illegible] Christian church will [illegible] Columbia [illegible]

[illegible] to-night.

[illegible] San Francisco this [illegible]

[illegible] "Engaged" at New [illegible] last appearance.

[illegible] Jos. N. Teal and [illegible] notaries public for the [illegible]

[illegible] supposed to be insane, was [illegible] last night on the corner [illegible]. He was locked up.

[illegible] SALES.

[illegible] at 227 Second street, this [illegible] at 10 o'clock this morning [illegible] the residence of E. C. [illegible]

[illegible] of the clothing house op[illegible] in the disposal of all [illegible] Mr. Berman is desirous [illegible] transferred to the First [illegible]. Here in future he [illegible] business, and to that end [illegible] clothing at the corner of [illegible] buy anything till you [illegible] as you will find it to [illegible] for anything in the [illegible] you spend any [illegible] Front and Morrison sts.

[illegible] mince meat and all [illegible] bakery, 66 Washington St.

[illegible] Second street, between [illegible]. Call in.

[illegible] Oak street.

[illegible] and tobacco, first-class—no [illegible] and cigarette hold[illegible] First and Ash.

[illegible] bedding or woodwork done [illegible] Co., I. Sinsheimer, man[illegible] street, between Front and [illegible] first premium on their exhib[illegible] not for display, but for best [illegible] same is sufficient guarantee [illegible] sell or make anything to or[illegible] cheapest.

[illegible] the unexpected, the unexpected, [illegible] Saturday night, Nov. 12th, Nov. 12th.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] o'clock and closing at 10:30, the [illegible] night only.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] was a passenger on the out[illegible] to San Francisco in the in[illegible] Minville & Co. She will re[illegible] the very latest winter styles.

[illegible] fashionable dress and cloak [illegible] over Olds & Summers' crockery [illegible] work unequaled in the city.

[illegible] next Saturday night.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] next Saturday night.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] night, Saturday night, next Saturday [illegible]
MELLIS BROS. & Co.

[illegible] steamer Oregon the largest as[illegible] latest styles of children's, boys' and [illegible] in the city, and sold at bedrock fig[illegible] People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

[illegible] and Kranich & Bach's Pianos [illegible] Albert Bertsch, 83 Yamhill.

[illegible] night, and next Saturday night [illegible]
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] street, "Widow Machree," go to [illegible]

[illegible] has left, but the beautiful Lin[illegible] Those anxious to inspect the finest [illegible] in the American stage, should buy [illegible] at Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

[illegible] next Saturday night.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

[illegible] cutter and fitter, Mrs. M. J. Meagh[illegible] designed and draped those elegant suits [illegible] has opened business for herself at 95 [illegible] Stark.

[illegible] Powders—Are just the thing; [illegible] the clothes and does its [illegible]

MATTERS SOCIAL.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. S. Duniway has returned.

Mr. Robert Foster of Albany is at the Esmond.

Dr. T. T. Minor of Port Townsend is in the city.

Mr. T. G. Williams, formerly of this city, is in New Haven, Conn.

Hon. R. B. Kinne, register of the land office at Yakima, is at the Clarendon.

Col. John Rock, editor of the Oregon City *Enterprise*, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Thos. Strowbridge returned Thursday from a summer's stay near Mount Hood.

Miss Ackerman of Oregon City has been visiting relatives in this city during the week.

Miss L. McKay who has been visiting Miss Annie Kellogg of this city has returned home.

Mr. John F. Biven returned last Saturday from Spokan Falls, where he spent the summer.

Mr. Charles E. Monteith, of Lewiston, has been visiting old friends in this city during the week.

Mr. Horace Ogilbe returned this week from the Cascade mountains, where he has had charge of a surveying party for several months.

Mr. Chas. Fishel and family will remove to San Francisco early in January. Mr. Fishel on New Years will enter as partner the firm of Fechheimer, Goodkind & Co. of that city.

Friends of Miss Ella Stoughton of Vancouver, who sailed for Europe by the American bark Herbert Black last May, will be pleased to hear of her arrival. After experiencing a pleasant voyage down the coast, and a very rough one on the Atlantic, the Herbert Black landed at Falmouth, England, October 10th, being out 135 days, from whence she would shortly sail for Queenstown, the port of destination. Miss S. was in excellent health, as also were Captain Treat and family.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. F. T. Beidleman, senior editor of the Union County *Record*, was married at La Grande on the 1st inst., to Miss Nellie M. Porter. Rev. Mr. Eads officiating.

The Lafayette Literary Society last Friday evening elected the following officers: President W. M. Townsend; vice-presidents, Ella Royal and Hattie Olds; secretary, C. C. Ferguson; treasurer, J. H. Olds; sergeant-at-arms, Grant Holberg.

Last Saturday being the seventeenth birthday of Miss Lu Boyle, daughter of Capt. Boyle, of Vancouver garrison, was the occasion of the gathering of the officers and ladies of the post at Capt. Boyle's residence, the festivities lasting until a late hour, and being highly enjoyed by all present.

The second entertainment given under the auspices of the ladies' guild of Trinity church, was held at the residence of Mrs. Elijah Corbett last week and was largely attended. The results of this and the previous affair at Mr. C. H. Lewis' aggregate $200. Probably on the last Monday evening of the present month another entertainment will be given, but as yet the date and place has not been fixed.

THE WOLFE-MAYER WEDDING.

Thursday evening at half-past seven Mr. Marcus Wolfe, of Yale, B. C., was married to Miss Bertha Mayer at the residence of Mrs. Ellison on Fifth street. The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. Alexander Mayer, formerly of Nanaimo, B. C., but for the past year, a resident of this city, and a niece of Mr. Jacob Mayer. Mr. Wolfe is a prominent merchant of Yale. The ceremony, short but very impressive, was performed by Rev. Dr. A. Rosenspitz of Beth Israel synagogue, in the presence of family relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride's dress was of white brocaded satin, trimmed with white satin and point lace, and was rich in its neatness and simplicity. The double parlors were tastefully decorated with ivy and other evergreens. In the bay window hung a beautifully wrought bell, and in the folding doors an exquisite floral horseshoe. A score or more bouquets and baskets—tributes to Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe—placed on a pyramidal stand in one corner, further adorned the rooms. Shortly after eight o'clock guests to the reception began to arrive, and by nine the rooms contained a richly dressed, brilliant company—large enough to fill the apartments without crowding during the dances. A splendid repast was served throughout the evening up stairs. Everything in the way of fine silver ware was represented in the presents, which were numerous.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Loewenberg, Mr. and Mrs. D. Simon, Mr. and Mrs. P. Selling, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Selling, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schonfeld, Mr. and Mrs. S. Julius Mayer, Mrs. Sol Hirsch, Mrs. Ellis, the Misses Durkheimer, the Misses Jacobs, of Corvallis, the Misses Lyon, Miss Minnie Meyer, Miss Gertrude Oppenheimer, Miss Emma Fleischner, Miss Cecilia Friendly, Miss Sadie Oppenheimer of San Francisco, Miss Amelia Stock of Corvallis, Miss Gustina Selling of Oregon City, Miss Sallie Hirsch of Salem, Miss Carrie Harris of Corvallis, Miss Belle Bettman, Miss Bertha Levy, Miss Rosa Steinhauser, Miss Jessie Selling.

Mr. Alexander Mayer, father of the bride, Messrs. Rudolph Goldsmith, Mark A. Mayer, E. O. Regensberger, Ed Ackerman, Phil Loewengart, Sol Oppenheimer, Chas. and Naptali Kohn of San Francisco, Edgar E. Coursen, I. N. Fleischner, S. Feuchtwanger, Sam Simon, Simon Selling, I. Loewengart, Samuel Beck, Arthur Oppenheimer of Silverton, Abe Hexter, I. Frohman, Aaron Harris, A. Bernheim, J. H. Bronner, Frank M. Cohn, L. Tannhauser, Wm. Ellis, Fred Seller, S. Rosenfeld, Jos. Liebman, Otto Fox of San Francisco and Capt. G. Dobney.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.

Plymouth Sunday school room last evening was the scene of one of the occasional entertainments given by the scholars and teachers assisted by volunteers. The following programme was given

Instrumental duet..........."The Gate Farewell"
Song..........G. Leat
Recitation..........Miss Johnson
Song, "No Sir"..........Carrie Shindler
Dialogue, "A Fair Fight"..........Members of School
Song.........."The Blind Girl to her Harp"
Mrs. G. W. Percy.
"The Grotesque Quartette,"
Brown, Smith, Jones and Williams.
Dialogue.........."Taking a Photograph,"
Members of the School.
Song, "Grandmother's Advice".........Carrie Shindler

After which lunch was served and a jolly good time followed. At 11 o'clock the affair, which was well attended, was at an end.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CHARITY."—It is to be deplored that some judicious hand has not been found to eliminate the platitudes and expressions of sickly sentimentalism which abound throughout the play of "Charity," produced before a good audience at New Market theater last evening. The play is a weak one and the legal quibbles upon which the plot is hinged are neither strong enough in themselves or sufficiently clearly demonstrated to insure an intelligent appreciation of the denouement. Miss Lingard as Mrs. Van Brugh had a part giving but scant opportunity for leading business, but what was demanded by the part was there. Mr. Pope Cook's Smailey was a finished and masterly performance from first to last. Indeed it is not possible to speak too highly of the art and care with which his part was acted. Mr. Crosbie played the detective "Fitz-Partington," with his usual low comedy fervor. Mr. Chas. Morris seemed more thoroughly at home with the part of Smailey, Jr., than in any role in which he has yet appeared here. Of the other characters incidental to the play nothing need be said.

"Camille" for this afternoon's matinee and "Engaged" this evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. Van Beurden, the jeweler, has a large and handsome stock of diamonds just opened, besides jewelry, watches, etc. He invites attention of purchasers, who certainly will be well repaid by visiting his place.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Signal service United States army. Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. Report for the last 24 hours. The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named.

PORTLAND, Nov. 29, 7:57 P. M.

Place of Observation	Height of Barom	Change last 8 Hours	Ther	Wind Direction	Rain fall inches	State of weath.
Portland	30.04	—07	53	S	.05	Cloudy
Olympia	29.96	—06	50	W	.25	Lt rain
Roseburg	30.25	—02	54	S	.00	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.23	—03	48	Calm	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.25	—02	53	Calm	.00	Clear
Umatilla	30.13	—00	59	W	.00	Fair

River 7 feet 2 inches above low water mark; fallen 11 inches.

Maximum temperature, 54.8 degrees; minimum temperature, 44.1 degrees.

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

There is no necessity whatever of going to a Notary Public (to execute a Deed, Mortgage, or other documents) who must necessarily procure the certificate of the county clerk, in conformity with the laws of different states and territories, and a vast amount of difficulty may be avoided simply by calling on Ferry & White, No. 13 Stark street, *Commissioners of Deeds for all of the States and Territories*, who take acknowledgements of and administer oaths to every possible form of legal instrument in existence, including German Powers of Attorney.

Latest ulsters from $8 to $15 at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Eastern Oysters every steamer at Keith's.

The unexpected Saturday evening, November 12th.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Mocha Coffee House and Restaurant, G. Voos, manager. New, neat and inviting. Opposite Union Block.

Saturday night, and Saturday night only.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

CHINAMEN MUST GO.—National Washing Powders are driving all the Chinamen out of the country.

Go to Keith's for your oysters.

Get your prescription at Child's drug store.

Finest stock of Chenelles in the city at Mrs. Ware's.

Eastern and Olympia oysters at the Oxford, Oak st.

Pioneer Wood Yard foot of Morrison street. J. SORENSEN.

A fine second hand Piano, good as new, at 153 Third street. Must be sold at once.

KNABE PIANOS are the leading instruments. Prices low. Simon Harris sole agent, 4 First st.

Dr. C. E. Geiger has arrived and taken charge of Dr. Arnold's practice. Office, No. 85 Fourth street.

Boys' and youths' clothing at bed rock figures, at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

The DAILY OREGONIAN is for sale at Gill's.

MRS. FELLOWS & BELL.—Send me powders, for I can't wash until I get them. MRS. STENNETT.

Cheapest clothing in the city at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

Remember the Child's drug store is on the corner of Second and Morrison sts.

Do you want money to buy your daughter's trousseau, call on Uncle Myers, 181 First street.

Minville & Co. take pleasure in announcing that Miss Kate O'Connor, has accepted the position of cutter and fitter in their establishment.

We are leaders—not followers—in our business. If you want a nice clean carriage or coupe, with a gentlemanly and competent driver, go or send to the City Stables. ACKER & LEIHY.

Cheapest hats in the city at the People's One Price Store, 172 First street.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Whereabouts and Doings of Some Favorites of the Stage.

Messrs. Kinross and Stechhan are expected home to-night.

The Melville company has captured Boston with "Patience."

Manager Thomas Maguire is on his way back to San Francisco.

Mr. J. P. Howe will visit Portland as manager of the Sheridan combination.

Robert Fulford has replaced John E. McDonough as Yuba Bill, with Annie Pixley's "M'liss" Combination.

The Fabri company sailed from Victoria yesterday for San Francisco. The sound and Victoria tour was very successful.

John Kelly, the "natural violinist and vocalist," well known on this coast, has been operated on successfully for blindness.

Miss Cary is to be married soon, but the name of the gentleman who secures a situation as Mr. Annie Louise has not transpired.

Robert McWade recently returned to San Francisco after making a tour of the slope, extending from British Columbia to Arizona.

The first singing recital of the third season at San Francisco will be given by Miss Ellen Coursen, on Tuesday evening, November 15th.

In Chicago Harry Brown has made quite a hit as Prince Lorenzo in "The Mascotte," and the *News Letter* says: "It is the best performance of the part we have seen in this city."

Haverly's lease of the California theatre will commence on Christmas day. Col. Bob Filkins is on his way here to superintend alterations to be made in the house, and which will cost $12,050.

Albert Henderson has replaced Max Freeman as stage manager of the Emelie Melville combination. The company will play a three weeks' engagement at Niblo's theater after their Boston engagement.

Mr. David Belasco, who claims to be the author of "Hearts of Oak" played by the Hearne company, is waiting in New York to enjoin the performance, when it comes that way, in consequence of non-payment of royalties to him. He has not been paid for some time.

Mr. Ted. D. Marks writes from New Orleans, October 24th, that Miss Annie Adams and little Maud were playing in that city. Miss A. is leading lady of the Charlotte Thompson company. Mr. Marks is visiting the principal cities of the east and south, and will return to Portland in December or January.

Mr. J. H. Haverly has bought out the interest of Messrs. Samuel Colville and E. G. Gilmore in "Michael Strogoff," after New York. Thenceforward he will be sole proprietor of this production. The price paid is understood to be $20,000, or $10,000 apiece. This is putting the value of the spectacle for an out of town tour at $30,000.

Active preparations are making for the May festival at New York, which promises to be the most memorable musical event that New York has ever known. George William Curtis is president and Theodore Thomas musical director. Handel's oratorio, "Israel in Egypt," will be sung by the chief singing societies of Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The solos will be sung by some of the leading artists of Europe and America.

The Pioche *Record* of Oct. 22d says: Mr. John Maguire gave performances here last Saturday and Monday evenings, and he gave such general satisfaction that our citizens decided to give him a benefit. It was Mr. Maguire's intention to have performed at Bristol on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, but his numerous old acquaintances in Pioche, after earnest solicitations, finally prevailed upon him to return from Bristol, after performing Tuesday evening, and accept the benefit tendered him Wednesday night. On this occasion the house was crowded and the performance passed by pleasantly.

It is proposed if a sufficient subscription can be obtained, to publish a complete chronicle of theatrical events on the Pacific slope, from the day the first theatre was opened in San Francisco till the present. The work will be similar to the "Records of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860," compiled and published by Joseph N. Ireland in 1866. The chronicle which it is the intention to publish has been patiently and faithfully kept by Mr. J. H. McCabe, theatrical agent, and one of our oldest professionals. It has been brought down to within a year or two of the present date, and would require but a few months' work to make the record perfect. It would be a valuable and interesting book.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ESMOND.

Fred Clay, City
T W Symons, U S A
R E Moore, Dalles
T J Smith, S F
M E Smith, Salem
D A McIntosh, Astoria
C Leavens, Walla Walla
A E Withers, Astoria
Wm Hunnewell, Victoria
C T Stiles, Patathia, City
LeRoy Pratt, S F
Miss I Metzger, W Walla

Harry Robin, San Jose
Mrs E S Brown, Dalles
A R Church, S F
Wm Mangan, S F
S J Newcomb, Roseburg
M Wolf & wf, City
S Coulter, Seattle
J Sawtell, M D, Victoria
R J Davis, Victoria
J J Oslender, Dayton
H Metzger, Walla Walla
W H Carr, do

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.

Geo Tharp, Sheridan
T Longfield, Dalles
R Allen, Salem
L Morse, Dalles
A Lacey, Springwater
J Folsten, Vancouver
A D Leedy, Lebanon
M Wilkins, Eugene
W H Hawkes, Idaho
G N Fawcett, Corvallis
M Cohen, Albany
Miss Schrantz, Albany
C O Smith, Kalama
Burton, Rainier
C Glasgow, Lost Valley
W W Williams, Independ
G E Collins, Corvallis

A Tyler, Dalles
E Waters, Walla Walla
J R Freeman, Salem
J L Bills, P T Co
R Johnson, Astoria
T Burrows, Salem
O Hatfield, Dayton
A Moore, St Helens
G N Briggs & wf, Vanc'vr
W E Ledgerwood, Corval's
B Schrantz & wf, Albany
J P Aplin, Dilley
E H Dunlap, Kalama
L T Berry, Lebanon
C Jones, Lost Valley
J Pinder, Vancouver

CLARENDON HOTEL.

Capt D Johnson, Astoria
W J Noohan, Cascades
J W Moore, Halsey
D L Sharpstein & wf, W W
R L Fraker & wf, Lidester
Dr D R Warmouth, Pendleton
J Turnbull, Toronto
Mrs G B Curry & 2 boys, Dalles

F Ferrahan, Oak Point
J McMahan, Halsey
A Van Eaton, Olympia
H Dove, Walla Walla
Miss L Lewis, Corvallis
J Niles, Walla Walla
S Aldrich, Warrendale
H E McCaley, W W
O F Andrews, Lower Cascades

Sewing machines of all kinds repaired, and needles for them. J. Barbey, Yamhill, bet. First and Second.

The unexpected Saturday evening, November 12th.
MELLIS BROS. & CO.

Minville's Elegant Dresses, exhibited at the Mechanics' fair, were designed by Mrs. Minville and no one else.

The Monroe doctrine must and shall be enforced, even if Uncle Meyers is compelled to sell his immense stock of guns and pistols at 50 cents on the dollar.

Another medal is added to the many won by that enterprising photographer, Abell. It is a silver one and is given for the best general display at the fair. Abell's photos will win anywhere.

We confine ourselves to the truth in advertising our business. We have the only coupes in town. Carriages and coupes may be ordered any time, day or night. ACKER & LEIHY, City Stables.

NEW MUSIC.—"President Garfield's March" and "A Nation's Tears in Sorrow Fall," song and chorus, two pieces of music in memory of the late president, for sale by M. Sinsheimer, 129 First street, sole agent for Decker & Son's, Behr Bros. & Co.'s and Hardman & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin organs.

Ball, Black & Co. of New York, sold last March to a military gentleman, an elegant diamond cross, for which he paid $1350. Through circumstances beyond his control, he was compelled to pledge it with Uncle Myers, 181 First street. All lovers of the beautiful are invited to call and see it, as it is a perfect mass of gems and will be sold for the amount loaned and interest.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,

149 First [illegible], Portland, Or.

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
SILVER WARE,
CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, ETC.

Nautical Instruments and Ship Chronometers rated by transit observations and repaired.

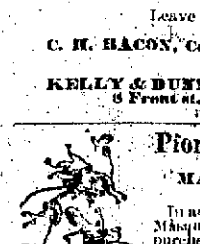
THE ESMOND.
FIRST CLASS.

All modern improvements. Restaurant the best in the city. Open all day.
J. H. BRENNER, Prop'r.

COAL!

600 Tons of Westminster Brymbo,
North Wales Coal,
EX BARK BANKFIELDS.
Finest Grate Coal in the Market.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT

Leave orders with
C. H. BACON, Cor. Second and E sts.,
OR
KELLY & DUNNE,
8 Front st., op. Bank British Col.
n10d6t



Pioneer Masque Depot,

MASQUERADE SUITS FOR RENT.

In addition to our large stock of Masquerade Costumes we have purchased the entire stock of Masquerade Goods lately owned by Mrs. Pilger. We are adding New Suits every day. For further particulars and price list, address

A. F. NAEF, Manager,
Cor. First & Main St.

THE RIGGS FRUIT DRYER
BEST IN USE.
Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair, 1881
Awarded 1st Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair, 1881
Manufactured and for sale by
D. L. RIGGS, Salem, Or.
Send for circular and price list.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.

THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTH SALEM MAchine Shops, consisting of dwelling house, machine shop, steam engine, lathes and other machinery, together with the county rights of Marion and Polk counties for the manufacture of the Riggs Fruit Dryer, will be sold cheap for cash. Here is a rare chance for an energetic man to get into a good business on very easy terms. For particulars inquire of D. L. RIGGS, on the premises, or T. L. RIGGS, No. 71 Second street, Portland, Or. nd1tf

BUTTERICK'S

Patterns—November Styles.

Send stamp for catalogue.

n7dtf MRS. E. S. WASS, 81 Morrison St., Portland.

CARELESSNESS OF CAPTAINS.

CAUSE TWO OF LAST MONTHS' SHIPWRECKS.

So Say the Courts which Inquired Into the Loss of the "Fernglen" and the "Lammerlaw"—Capt. Bubb's License Suspended.

A court of inquiry was in session Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in the office of Mr. James Laidlaw, British vice consul, to investigate the loss of the British ship Lammerlaw, wrecked Oct. 30th, near Shoalwater bay. The board was composed of Mr. Laidlaw, president, Capt. Albert Jarvis, of the British ship Thunderbolt and Capt. Duncan Johnson of the British ship Trafalgar. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the findings were announced.

After reciting the circumstances of the wreck, which do not vary materially from the accounts published in THE OREGONIAN, the court held;

First—That the Lammerlaw was lost by stranding on the middle sands of Shoalwater bay through error of the master, Robt. Pringle, in mistaking Toke point lighthouse for the light at Cape Hancock.

Second—While the master, Robt. Pringle, took the usual precautions when approaching land by freely using the lead and keeping a good lookout, yet he committed a very grave error in judgment in standing in towards the light during the night and even had he not been mistaken in the light he still ran considerable risk of accident as in the opinion of this court it would have been only common prudence to keep off till daylight.

The second mate was reprimanded for inattention and carelessness. The licenses of the captain and both mates were restored.

THE FERNGLEN DISASTER.

In the investigation of the loss of the British bark Fernglen, stranded on Clatsop spit, held a fortnight ago, the court found that the wreck was caused through fault of Joseph Bubb, master, being a stranger to the Columbia river entrance, and having no reliable charts to guide him; that he did not use the lead when he saw the red light at Point Adams; that if he had taken this customary precaution he would have seen how fast he was drifting in and in what direction. When he hove to he should have kept off the land. His certificate was suspended for four calender months. The second mate was severely reprimanded for incompetency and gross carelessness.

Y. M. C. A. WEEK OF PRAYER.

At the ninth world's conference of Young Men's Christian Associations, in London, England, July 30-August 6, 1881, the second Sabbath in November, with the week following—November 13-19, 1881—was set apart as a season of special prayer for young men and Young Men's Christian Associations.

At the 24th international convention of the American associations, in Cleveland, Ohio, May 27, 1881, the same week was set apart for the same object.

The following topics are announced for the meetings of the week:

Nov. 13, Sabbath afternoon—The Outcome of Christian Work from God, not from Man. 1 Cor. iii: 4-9; Zech. iv: 6.

Nov. 14, Monday, 12:15 to 1 o'clock—An Impossible Service. Matt. vi: 24; Joshua xxiv. 14, 15.

Nov. 15, Tuesday—Pride a Hindrance to Blessing. II Kings v: 9-14.

Nov. 16, Wednesday—"I Pray thee have me excused." Luke xiv: 16-24.

Nov. 17, Thursday—Opposite Characters Making Opposite Choices. Mark x: 17-22; Luke xxiii: 39-43.

Nov. 18, Friday—Approving the Right—Doing the Wrong. Rom. ii: 17-29; Acts xxiv: 24-27.

Nov. 19, Saturday—The Invitation, and God's time for Accepting it. Rev. xxii: 17; II Cor. vi: 2.

One-sixth of our population are between 16 and 40. In a large state prison ¾ are men and ⅓ of these are under 20. In another, 1900 inmates, whose average is 24. It cost $10,000 to convict a young criminal; $30,000 for another. Money is used without limit to ruin young men. How little is used to save them!

A brief general statement of national work will be given. The magnitude of this work is surprising. Everybody cordially invited. COM.

THE COURTS.

COUNTY COURT, RICE, J.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10.

COMMISSIONERS.

Relocation of Portland and Oswego road—Report of reviewers read second time; relocation ordered.

Ordered that a warrant be issued in favor of Geo. C. Sears for 10 per cent. on collection of poll tax from Chinese.

Petition of J. T. Bowels for road of public easement—Wm. Gatton, Wm. T. Legg, and P. J. Mann appointed viewers to meet Nov. 28, 1881, at 10 A. M.

Road from J. C. Hurlbut's to Columbia river near W. Van Schuyver's—Continued to 2d day of December term.

Ordered that the clerk extend the assessment roll and that he issue a warrant to the sheriff for collection of taxes.

PROBATE.

Estate of G. W. Vaughn, deceased—Hearing of final account set for Monday, December 19, 1881.

Estate of John E. Stansbury, deceased—Order to sell personal property.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

John D. Wilcox and wife to Aaron Meier; lots [illegible] and 8, blk 326, Nov 1—$50.

C M Wiberg and wife, to George Marshall part of E B Davison donation claim in sec 31, township 1 N, R 2 E, Nov 10—$40.

T Patterson and wife, to Joseph Burkhard and Norton M Spaulding; lots 6 and 7, blk 197 in Couch's addition.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

May be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

The superiority of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts consists in their perfect purity and strength.

J. M. Birmingham.

Corner Salmon and First, will remove from old stand about December 1st to new brick warerooms one block south. In meantime call and secure bargains in Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, etc.

HAIR CUTTING.

Three of the finest workmen in the state are at Ferguson's hair cutting headquarters, 30 Stark street.

MRS. DR. OWENS,

After 3 years' absence, has resumed practice. Office over drug store First and Main. Special attention given to Women's diseases and of the Eye and Ear.

MOST POPULAR MUSIC DEALER.

Wiley B. Allen, 143 Third street, Portland. Largest stock Sheet Music in Oregon. Reduced prices on Books and Stationery. Publisher of the "Musical Pastime," 50c per year.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

In 2-ounce silver case	$14 00
In 3-ounce silver case	17 00
In 4-ounce silver case	19 50

A written guarantee for two years with above watches. Sent to any part of the state on receipt of coin or money order.
W. FRIEDLANDER,
65 First street, Portland, Or.

Hub Punch, clear, or with hot or iced water, milk or lemonade, "tops" every punch for flavor. Directly the cork is drawn it is ready, and can be used clear or mixed with hot or iced water, to suit the taste.

Sold by all Grocers, Wine Merchants and Druggists. Trade supplied by Richardson & Harrison, Agents for Pacific coast, San Francisco.

The Peruvian Syrup has cured thousands who were suffering from Dyspepsia, Debility, Liver Complaint, Boils, Humors, Female Complaints, etc. Pamphlets free to any address. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

10 PER CENT.
Reduction for the Next 10 Days.

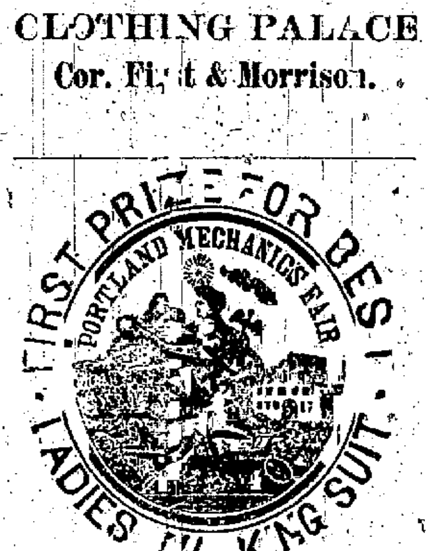
J. KOHN

Has left for New Stock, and during his absence

GOODS WILL BE
SLAUGHTERED
At prices never known before in Portland.

[illegible]0 dozen
GENUINE SCOTCH WOOL
UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS
TO CLOSE OUT
AT $1.50 EACH.
This is a Bargain!

J. KOHN'S
CLOTHING PALACE
Cor. First & Morrison.



AWARDED TO
[illegible] & CO.,
151 Third Street.

Ladies are invited to call and examine these Walking Suits at our store,
151 THIRD STREET.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.

St. Matthew's chapel, First and Caruthers: Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Baptist church. Rev. J. A. Gray will preach morning and evening. Baptism after evening sermon. Seats free. Sunday school at 12:30.

Christian church. Preaching morning and evening by Bruce Wolverton. Evening discourse, "Are you a Christian?" Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. All are invited.

Hall street M. E. church, H. K. Hines, pastor. At 11 A. M. subject: "The new song and those who sing it." At 7:30, evening subject: "Judas, or the price of the royal."

Rev. Ed. Doering, the German Lutheran minister, will have service to-morrow at Nepomuch's Hall, East Portland, at 11 A. M., and at 3 P. M. at Keller's Hall, corner First and Madison streets.

The Presbyterian church, corner Washington and Third streets. Public worship to-morrow morning and evening. Ushers in attendance, and all made welcome. Roy. A. L. Lindsley, pastor.

German Methodist church—On Sixth street between Morrison and Alder, F. Jonn, pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All Germans cordially invited to attend.

Unitarian church—Services at 11 A. M., Rev. J. H. Acton officiating. No evening service. Sabbath school immediately following morning service. Mission Sabbath school at South Portland chapel at 3 P. M.

St. Stephen's chapel. Divine service will be held in the chapel to-morrow morning at 11, when the Rt. Rev. Bishop Morris will preach the sermon. The choral service will be held at 3:30. The Sunday school meets punctually at 10 A. M.

Congregational church—In the morning J. A. Cruzan will administer the ordinance of infant baptism and preach the closing sermon. In the evening Mr. Cruzan will lecture on "Some Ancient Hawaiian Legends and the Book of Genesis." Seats free.

First Congregational church, Holladay's addition to East Portland. Amos W. Lower, pastor. Regular Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and at 7 P. M.; Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets. Preaching to-morrow at 11 A. M. only; in the evening a 7:30 prayer meeting; at 6:30 young people's meeting. Preaching at Milwaukie at 7 P. M. There will be also preaching every evening during the coming week, commencing at 7 P. M. All are cordially invited.

Adventist Christian church—A. Marshall, pastor. Hall, corner of Sixth and Salmon streets. Services at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Funeral sermon in the morning, subject—"The Saint's Hope and Consolation in Dying." Subject for the evening, "The Wayside Seed and the Devouring Fowls." Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 7:30.

Taylor street M. E. church—Preaching services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. Geo. W. Izer. Morning discourse, subject—"Systematic Beneficence, or Christian Stewardship." Evening discourse, subject—"The Church at Bethany; Christ in the Cloud, or the Scene at the Ascension: what does Ingersoll know about it?" Sunday school at 12:30 P. M.; praise meeting at 6:45 P. M. in the lecture room. The public is invited to all the services. Ushers in attendance.

ANSWERS TO NUMEROUS QUESTIONS.

Manufacturing the greater portion of our stock and buying from manufacturers direct we are enabled to undersell any establishment in the United States.

We reset DIAMONDS in any style.

We manufacture any article in the jewelry or silverware line to order.

ENGRAVING on gold, silver and ivory tastefully executed.

Any WATCH MOVEMENT now manufactured with any style of GOLD, SILVER, COMPOSITION, NICKEL OR CELLULOID case we can supply.

Our Solid Gold jewelry department consists of the latest novelties.

In silver and silver-plated ware, spoons, forks, etc., our stock is large and well selected.

Diamonds, pearls and other precious stones we have set in all suitable articles in the line, and have unquestionably the largest stock in Portland.

We have facilities for GOLD AND SILVER PLATING. To the latter we call the attention of HOTEL KEEPERS. Spoons and forks and fancy pieces can be replated to be as good as new, and to cost considerably less than the new. Send quantities that require replating and we will send rates.

In CLOCKS we have a full assortment.

SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, and all articles connected with the optical line, our stock is complete. We have the only OPTIMETER (eyemeasurer) on the coast, and are enabled to test the strength or weakness of EACH EYE SEPARATELY, thereby enabling persons to obtain proper glasses who have heretofore found it difficult to be fitted.

In addition to above articles we have a complete and well selected stock of ROLLED GOLD JEWELRY. All dealers and merchants handling goods in our line will find it to their advantage to call on us when coming to the city, or send their orders, as we are enabled to supply them at the same rates, often lower than they can buy of jobbers and middlemen in the east and San Francisco. GOODS SENT ON SELECTION to parties known to us (charges to be paid by purchaser both ways) with privilege to return within a reasonable length of time. Goods sent per W. F. & Co., C. O. D., with the privilege to examine at express office, to any one, when charges both ways are deposited in W. F. & Co.'s office.

Our watch repairing department is in the hands of the most skillful workmen. Fine watch repairing particularly solicited. Ship chronometers rated by transit observations.

Old gold and Jewelry taken in trade and bought outright for cash.

HENRICHSEN & GREENBERG,
149 First st. Portland, Or. P. O. Box 105.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

DELMONICO RESTAURANT,
ISAAC CHILBERG, Prop'r.
206 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
WALLA WALLA, W. T.

This popular Restaurant has been newly refitted, and is first-class in every respect. Tables always supplied with the delicacies of the season. Be sure and make this your headquarters. Hard finished and newly furnished rooms connected with Restaurant. Large sample room for accommodation of patrons.
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CLARENDON HOTEL,
PORTLAND, OR.,
KIERER & KNOWLES, Proprietors.

Situated opposite all the Railroad and Steamship offices. Street Cars pass the house every five minutes. Free Coach to and from the house. Street car tickets free to guests.

ASK FOR
Union India Rubber Company's
Pure Para Gum
CRACK PROOF
RUBBER BOOTS AND COATS.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Be sure the boots are stamped CRACK PROOF on the heels, and have the PURE GUM SPRINGS on the foot and instep, which prevent their cracking or breaking. They will last twice as long as any others manufactured.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

ALL KINDS RUBBER BELTING, PACKING, HOSE, SPRINGS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc.

Goodyear Rubber Co.,
R. H. PEASE, Jr., S. M. RUNYON, Agents,
San Francisco.
au17d&w8m

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Made from Grape Cream Tartar.—No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. Sold only in cans, by all Grocers.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

PORTLAND, Nov. 1, 1881.

HALL OF PROTECTION ENGINE CO. NO. 4—At a regular meeting of the above Company held in this city,

W. A. HART

Was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER of the P. F. D. for the ensuing year. D. MONASTES, President.
W. MATTHEWS, Sec'y. nl

FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF TIGER ENGINE Co. No. 5, held on the first day of November, 1881 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

RESOLVED, That we place in nomination for the position of CHIEF ENGINEER for the Fire Department of the city of Portland, to be elected in December next, the name of our worthy Foreman,

MR. C. C. DOUBLEDAY.

Knowing him to be well qualified to fill that position and if elected will serve the citizens and the Department with credit to himself and this Company; and that we ask the Department of this city the same cordial support of our candidate as we have done for other companies in the past. GEO. C. SEARS,
O. SUMMERS, Sec'y. n1dtd President.

NOMINATION FOR CHIEF ENGINEER.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF VIGILANCE Hook and Ladder Co. No 1, held October 31st, 1881.

H. J. SCHRAEVER

Was nominated as a candidate for the office of Chief Engineer, Portland Fire Department.
W. P. JONES, President V. H. & L. Co. No. 1.
R. M. McMASTER, Sec'y. n1dtf

FOR ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENGINE CO. NO. 3.—At a regular meeting of Columbian Engine Co. No. 3, held Tuesday evening, Nov. 1, 1881, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED, That this Company present as their candidate for Assistant Engineer of the Portland Fire Department

GEO. W. MAXWELL.

The present efficient incumbent, who has served as an active member of the Portland Fire Department and of this Company for a number of years and whose record as a fireman can be pointed to with pride by himself and his company. J. W. WHALLEY, Pres't.
Attest: R. M. DONOVAN, Sec'y. n2

PERUVIAN BITTERS

(CHINCHONA RUBRA.)

The Finest BITTERS in the WORLD

THEY EFFECTUALLY CURE
MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalize the System, and arrest the ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit.
DIPSOMANIA.

Ask your Druggist or Wine Merchant for them.
W. J. VAN SCHUYVER & CO.,
n13deodawtm Portland.

PEN D'OREILLE LAKE.
Sandy Point Piling Works, N. P. R. R.

The undersigned has opened the largest and best stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc., north of Spokane Falls, which will be sold at Walla Walla retail prices.
oIldtf JOHN RUSSELL, Proprietor.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO
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107 FIRST STREET.

Arrival of a beautiful selection of newest designs in every line. Prices below all competition. Importations direct from Europe and the East. Special attention called to the collection of Fine Diamonds and New Mountings.

First Premium for A CLOAK.

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Ladies, I shall in future give you still better value in my $15, $20 and $30 Dresses. Mrs. Keller (a sister in New York) has closed a contract with one of the largest wholesale and retail houses in that city to take all lengths from five to eight yards at a price which enables me to give the best value in the world.

Goods sent Cash on delivery, or on receipt of money order.

First Premium for DRESS SUIT with a detached WALKING SUIT combined.

No more privilege of examining, as the kindness of Wells, Fargo & Co. has been to such an extreme that I cannot trouble them any longer, and knowing that I have the confidence of every intelligent lady, I feel that such is not the desire any longer of my many customers. Agents wanted, with small cash capital, to control my $25 suits in the country.

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Fall Opening

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MOST ELEGANT AND LATEST STYLES
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READY-MADE SUITS,
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Plain Dress Goods and Shaded Plushes in all Colors,
SURAH SILKS AND SATINS.

DRESSES AND DOLMANS MADE TO ORDER, on one or two days' notice, and sent to any part of the country without C. O. D., with privilege of returning.

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LEADING SUIT AND CLOAK HOUSE,
153 FIRST STREET.

SPECIAL
FOR
THIS WEEK:

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
Comforters (heavy)	90c	BED SPREADS
Very heavy quality Honeycomb	$1 00	BED SPREADS
Honeycomb Marseilles style, most excellent value, plain and fringed	$1 50 to $2 00	

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
TOWELS TOWELS	Small family Towels, per doz	[illegible]
	Heavy unbleached Towels, large size, excellent value, per doz	[illegible]
	Large Turkish Towels, extra, per doz	$1 50
	Damask and Huckaback Towels, large variety.	

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
The celebrated "Blackstone" bleached Muslin, 12 yds for	$1 00	SHEETINGS
Pequot pillow-case Sheeting, per yd	12½c	SHEETINGS
Special prices to housekeepers for all width of Sheetings.		

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
BLANKETS BLANKETS	The "L. F." Brown Blanket	[illegible]
	Fine soft white Blanket, 10-4	[illegible]
	The celebrated "White Rose" California Blanket, extra size	[illegible]
	Oregon Red Blankets, very fine	[illegible]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
Plain red Flannel, per yd	[illegible]	FLANNELS
Scarlet Shaker Flannel, per yd	[illegible]	FLANNELS
Heavy red twill Flannel, per yd	[illegible]	
Same, in finer grade, anti-rheumatic, per yd	[illegible]	
Good Canton Flannel, full width, per yd	[illegible]	

MELLIS BROS. & CO. — BARGAINS. — MELLIS BROS. & CO.
MELLIS BROS. & CO. — BARGAINS. — MELLIS BROS. & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
Red Damask Doylies, per doz	[illegible]	NAPKINS
Check Linen Doylies, per doz	[illegible]	NAPKINS
¾ Union Napkins, good, white, per doz	[illegible]	
All Linen white napkins, per doz	[illegible]	
German Linen Napkins, very heavy, ¾ doz, $1 25 to $1 [illegible]		

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HOTELS.		
TABLE LINENS TABLE LINENS	Unbleached Table Linen, recommended for wear, per yd	[illegible]
	Better grade, wider, per yd	[illegible]
	Bleached and unbleached, in fine grades, per yd	[illegible]
	Turkey Red Damask, per yd	[illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR THE
UNEXPECTED
NOVEMBER 15th.

SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.	INFANTS' INFANTS' WINTER SHOES.	
	Infants' shoes, light	[illegible]
	Infants' Grain Shoes	[illegible]
	Infants' Fancy Gaiters in bronze, buff or blue	[illegible]
	Infants' Kid Buttoned	[illegible]

SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.		BOYS' BOYS' WINTER SHOES.
Boys' Heavy Walking Shoes, Calf	$2 00	
Boys' Kip and Calf Boots	$1 50, $2 00, $2 50	
Boys' Buff Balmorals	1 25	
Boys' Alexis and Congress Gaiters, good	1 75	

SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO.	GIRLS' GIRLS' WINTER SHOES.	
	Misses' Kid Buttoned Shoes	[illegible]
	Full scallop double sole Buttoned	[illegible]
	Pebble and Oil Goat Gaiters	[illegible]
	Rubbers in all sizes to protect all the above	[illegible]
	Misses' Buff Balmorals	[illegible]

SHOES. MELLIS BROS. & CO. SHOES. SHOES.		LADIES' LADIES' WINTER SHOES.
Ladies' Kid Fox double sole Winter Shoes	$1 75	
Ladies' Morocco Gaiters, sizes 4 to 7	1 50	
Calf Gaiters (everlasting)	2 25	
B. Calf Gaiters, well made	1 75	
Ladies' Curcoa and French Kid	$2 75 and $3 75	

BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS. BOOTS.	GENTS' GENTS'	
	B. Calf Double Sole Winter Boots	[illegible]
	B. Calf Congress Gaiters	[illegible]
	B. Calf Buckle Gaiters	[illegible]
	Kip Brogans, well made	[illegible]
	Full Stock Kip Boots (Bakes)	[illegible]
	B. Calf Dom Pedros	[illegible]
	Fine Calf Boots	[illegible]

WE GUARANTEE THESE
Boots and Shoes,

As they are manufactured expressly for the OREGON TRADE, and are warranted to us, impervious to water, made for us by the following noted manufacturers:

SIEBERLICH, Philadelphia,
HAZELTON BROS., Rochester,
SALLER, LEWIN & CO., Philadelphia,
BRACKET, PALMER & CO., Boston.
ORWIGSBURG SHOE CO., Orwigsburg, Pa.
AND
BEALE, MORGAN & CO., Cincinnati.

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126 FIRST ST.
127 FRONT ST.
129 FRONT ST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 12, 1881.

MOSES MISTAKEN.

The Land of Promise Found East of Portland.

HOW OREGON OBTAINS HER IMMIGRANTS.

Remarkable Climatic Effects of Railroad Surveys—A State Peopled by Philanthropists.

[San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 7.]

Those people who watch the prosperity of our state with jealous eyes have lately been surprised and chagrined to see a heavy tide of emigration diverted towards Oregon and Washington territory. The bone and sinew that should make the brown plains and slopes of California blossom like the rose have been carried beyond the bounds of our state and utilized by our neighbors. To the old Californian it is both inexplicable and humiliating that strangers in search of homes and fortunes should shut their eyes to the glories of our climate and the richness of our soil, and hasten to join the web-foot community. Slight investigation helps to solve what seems so puzzling to the patriotic residents of our golden state. The good fortune of Oregon in obtaining a desirable class of immigrants flows from the source of all good luck—hard, indefatigable labor. It is not the blindness of the immigrants to the natural attractions of California, but the industry of Oregon agents that robs us of the laboring thousands that seek our shores. In a nook on Battery street, made discoverable by a large sign-board greatly disproportionate to the size of the crevice, one may obtain in a fifteen minutes' chat a full explanation of the fondness of immigrants for the wet slopes of the Cascade mountains and the solitary banks of the great Columbia.

THE OREGON DISPLAY.

A *Chronicle* reporter penetrated to the depths of the nook yesterday afternoon, and found an office twelve feet square, which looked like the nucleus of a county fair. On the shelves, which were many, stood numerous jars of cereals of extraordinary luxuriance, blocks of wood, pieces of coal, and tall stalks of flax, rye and corn. Every inch of space on the walls not required for the agricultural and arboreal display was covered with gorgeous maps of Oregon. As the reporter entered, a mild-eyed young man, who was bent over an acting edition of *King Lear*, looked up, and furtively thrust the play-book under his coat tails. In answer to the reporter's inquiry, the rising tragedian stated that the geographical and natural display on the walls and shelves represented part of the forethought and labor of the Oregon state board of immigration.

"This here is their office," said the tragedian, shifting the play book to his hip pocket and deftly extracting a cigarette from the same receptacle. "Would you like to see a pamphlet?"

HOW THE AGENCY EXISTS.

The reporter expressed some anxiety to peruse a pamphlet, and the disciple of Mr. Sheridan handed him two neatly printed pamphlets of some 100 pages each. A glance showed that both were catalogues of the "Resources of Oregon and Washington," the "resources" being numerous enough to support a nation instead of a salvage of the Pacific coast.

"The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company prints these pamphlets and [illegible] up this office," said the student of Shakespeare, when the reporter had expressed his appreciation of the enterprise of the publishers. "The state of Oregon formerly kept up this agency, but the appropriation ran out and the navigation company and the subscription of merchants and others now run it."

"And we have an agency in Chicago and another in Omaha," [illegible] with a [illegible] mustache, [illegible] the young tragedian's statement as he stepped inside the counter and eyed the reporter critically. The observation seemed to convince him that the news-gatherer would be best adapted to a picturesque shanty about 100 miles due south of the romantic town of Walla Walla, and the urbane gentleman pointed confidently to the spot on the map.

A LAND OF PROMISE.

"If you are a man of family," said the courteous immigration agent, noting the haggard cheek of the itemizer, "we will give you a reduction of 25 per cent. on all fares east of Portland. The finest country in the world for location, sir. Land is being taken up there as fast as we can send emigrants, and they are going at the rate of hundreds every month. See this list."

The agent exhibited a dispatch from the other agent of the immigration company at Chicago, stating that fifty immigrants were bound for the Pacific coast, and should be taken care of. He then proceeded in his enthusiastic way to give the reporter an idea how the immigrants would be daily impressed on their arrival with the advantages of taking up railroad land in Oregon.

"Here," said he, proudly encircling with his pencil a cluster of squares on the map of eastern Oregon along the line of the railroads, "is plenty of fine land to be had at $10 an acre, and every acre will raise forty bushels of wheat. You pay for your ranch in one year, and have a home of your own."

"But while the wheat is growing what am I to do?" asked the reporter.

The agent looked at the reporter as if the question was a reproach to the philanthropy of his company and the state at large.

"There isn't a merchant within thirty miles of you," said he, "who would see a man suffer."

SECRET OF COLONIZATION.

Then he gently and gracefully let the reporter into the secret of the successful colonization of the Webfoot state. From his statement the delighted itemizer learned that Oregon was originally peopled by the descendants of Howard the philanthropist, and the good Samaritan. Their souls reach out in brotherly love to all well-deserving strangers who desire to take up railroad lands in the back woods and along the solitudes of the Columbia. With these constitutional philanthropists money is entirely a secondary consideration, and the good immigrant taking up railroad land can make his own terms. His passport to their esteem is to pay his way to Portland, but once there the railroad to fortune and uninterrupted prosperity is opened to him. The Navigation and Railway Company gives the stranger reduced rates as far as he wants to go—the farther the better; and, while his crops are growing the nearest [illegible], kept by some Good Samaritan, Jr., feeds, clothes and encourages the hopeful immigrant. The lot of the industrious stranger is almost too happy for an ordinary mortal.

"The climate is the finest in the world," said the agent; "you can sleep out doors all the year round in eastern Oregon."

"Certainly, but suppose you didn't like to get wet," said the reporter.

This remark brought out the agent's talent for [illegible].

[illegible] OF OREGON [illegible].

"The rain in Oregon," said he, "isn't like the rain anywhere else. It never chills you or gives you rheumatism as it does in California."

In fact, compared with our Golden State, the advantages of residence in Oregon were inestimable [illegible]. He showed that the droughts that devastate California are unknown in the Webfoot state. When the sun shines the contemplative immigrant feels like chopping ten cords of wood before breakfast, and when it rains the [illegible] so softly and healthfully that the blissful dreams of the infant sleeping out doors, according to the custom of the country, are uninterrupted. When it snows the flakes drop so discreetly that the mantle of white just covers the earth for an hour, and then gives place to a carpet of wild flowers that fill the air with the sweet glorification of the soil. The rivers never swell with the floods of winter as in California and rush down to the valleys to spread desolation. The mountain tops are covered with timber, great giants of the forest, that make the scrubby redwoods of California mere temples of Lilliput. The valleys are full of health-giving exhalations that make the settler thankful that Providence did not turn his steps towards the malarial marshes of the Sacramento or the miasmatic hollows of the San Joaquin. There land can be had for the asking, and the settler rests safe from the terrors that strike the California land owner holding his property on the flimsy authority of a Mexican grant. When the agent paused in his beautiful description of the superior advantages of immigration to Oregon, he seemed not to feel that he had been describing the land of milk and honey, which the wise Lawgiver of Israel sought during forty years.

"We have been very successful so far," said he, modestly. "We have sent up a large number of Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, and other European emigrants, as well as a good many from the east."

CALIFORNIANS NOT WANTED.

"Any from California?" asked the reporter.

The agent's face grew dark. "No, sir," said he, firmly and almost fiercely; "we don't care about taking Californians. There's something in the air here that spoils a man for life in Oregon."

The reporter's sorrow at finding himself breathing such a vitiated atmosphere did not prevent him from observing that the properties of the Oregon air were greatly affected by the lines of railroads. For instance, in describing the beauty of the climate of eastern Oregon, the agent incidentally mentioned that in the thickly-settled counties of the east, people imagined at times that malaria was present. The rains in those populous localities occasionally possessed a sharpness about them disgraceful to the Webfoot Utopia, and the sun sometimes blazed instead of beamed. But out in eastern Oregon, where the railroad lots had been surveyed and ranked in symmetrical blue squares on the map, the atmosphere was as sweet as the smile of a maiden and as pure as the heart of an infant. There it was that the teeming soil threw up the luxuriant wheat and barley and oats that glisted on the shelves. It was out in this land of promise, to be had at $10 an acre with the Good Samaritan store-keepers thrown in, that the sheep roamed, from whose silky fleeces the substantial fabrics on the wall had been manufactured. The agent grew so ardent over his picture of the Utopia of the coast as he pointed out the specimens of grain and wood, that the reporter expected to hear him claim the piece of polished laurel on the desk as a natural and unembellished product. But he drew the line there, and admitted that the polish was not the direct result of the salubrious climate or the prolific soil.

ALARMING SANITARY STATISTICS.

"You had better read this pamphlet," said he when the reporter firmly declined to be shipped at once to the extreme verge of Eastern Oregon, full fare to Portland, and 25 per cent. deduction east of that beautiful metropolis. The reporter did look at the pamphlet, and the first thing that attracted his attention was a table of health statistics, showing that the percentage of deaths in California and Arizona was greater than in any part of the United States except the pestiferous state of Louisiana. On the other hand, Oregon stood out in the proud conspicuousness of large type, as the healthiest of forty-seven states and territories—the comparison of the webfoot district and Arizona being 0.69 to 2.61. Considering that the agents of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company circulate thousands of these pamphlets, and interview and impress the best class of settlers, it is not strange that the tide of immigration is towards the slopes of the Cascades, and not to the plains of the San Joaquin and Kern county.

"Protection"—So-called.

[From the Astorian?]

The OREGONIAN has had some well-written and sensible articles on the matter of free trade. The position that journal takes on that point is, in our way of thinking, the only tenable one. This whole matter of protection, whittled right down, amounts simply to this: That a few eastern manufacturers are "protected" and given a monopoly of certain articles, and the consumers are directly taxed to increase the profits, to the general detriment of the nation.

This is the way one of the ladies who belong to the *Atlantic Monthly's* contributor's club remembers things: "Gen. Forrest was buried the day my new hat came home. Hayes was inaugurated the spring I made over my old silk. Dickens died when Jennie was a baby. Lincoln was killed when Mary was creeping. The civil war broke out when Sallie was cutting her teeth. The king of Spain was born the year I was married."

SYNOD OF THE COLUMBIA.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OREGONIAN.]

SALEM, Nov. 10, 1881.

The Synod of the Columbia comprising the presbyteries of Oregon, Puget Sound and Idaho, began its sixth annual session in the Presbyterian church in this city this evening, and was opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. H. P. Dunning of Corvallis. His text was Gal. vi: 14 "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

The speaker prefaced his remarks with a description of the circumstances and causes which called forth this exclamation from Paul. He had been preaching the simple doctrines of the cross—viz., faith in Jesus Christ as a means of salvation. Other teachers had come in and corrupted the minds of the Galatians by mingling with the gospel the forms and ceremonies of the Jews, such as circumcision, etc. It was a kind of half-way measure introduced in order to conciliate the Jews, to whom the doctrine of the cross was particularly odious.

The text reveals Paul's enthusiasm for those doctrines he himself had formerly hated and despised, and whose followers he had bitterly and relentlessly persecuted, and which all of his countrymen rejected with the utmost scorn. He gloried in the crucified Saviour instead of looking for a messiah who was to reign as a temporal king.

The secret of Paul's confidence and enthusiasm may be found in his own personal experience of its wonderful and transforming power. It was well illustrated in his own life. Saul of Tarsus was the blasphemer, persecutor and oppressor. He was a Hebrew of the Hebrews; and pride of birth and early training all combined to render him extremely bitter toward the followers of the cross. But Paul the apostle was that one of all the apostles who labored most, and the one who presented in his person the completest model of faith and of Christian life. The proud and relentless persecutor had become the great missionary apostle of the world.

The power of the gospel in which Paul gloried was further illustrated in the changes which he had seen wrought by it in nations. The great cities of Ephesus, Athens, Corinth and Rome were thoroughly shaken by it. Large Christian churches had been established in them. Men turning from the manufacture of idols came freely and confessed their deeds, and books of magic to the value of 50,000 pieces of silver were burned. As we read the records of history we are astonished at the results wrought by means of the preaching of the doctrines of the cross.

This work had been carried on effectively at Salamis, Paphos, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, Troas, Philippi, Berea and many other cities. Thus what Paul had experienced in his own case and seen accomplished by the power of Jesus Christ, enabled him to speak confidently and enthusiastically. He who had had a long experience of more than thirty years, who was most capable of speaking intelligently upon the subject makes the confident exclamation of the text, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."

CONCLUSION.

Our need, as Christians, is more of Paul's enthusiasm. To secure it, our Christianity must so pervade and possess us that its reality may become an assurance, a personal experience.

The synod was then called to order by the moderator and the roll was formed, after which the synod was constituted with prayer and duly organized by the election of Rev. Robert W. Hill of Salem, Oregon, as moderator for the ensuing year.

Rev. T. M. Boyd and Elder A. W. Powell were elected temporary clerks.

The committee of arrangements reported a programme, which while a departure in many respects from the routine usually followed by the synod, is in full harmony with the report of the special committee on devising ways and means to create interest in our meetings, embodied in the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The moderator was empowered to appoint the ministers and elders who shall officiate at the annual communion service next Sabbath. He was also directed to provide supplies for the various city pulpits, making request for the same.

The committee further suggested that in case of failure of any of those on the programme to respond either in person or proxy that those last on the programme be put forward to fill the vacancies, and thus shorten the sessions as much as possible, and expedite the business.

The synod of the Columbia covers Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska, and is one of the most important although numerically the weakest. It was formerly a part of the synod of the Pacific, but the rapid growth of this region and the spread of Presbyterianism led in 1875 to its organization as a separate synod. Owing to the fact that it covers so large an extent of territory only a portion of the ministers are present.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

After spending a half hour in devotional exercises the synod was called to order and opened with prayer by the moderator. The roll having been called and corrected the minutes of the last annual meeting, held at Corvallis, were read for the information of the synod. Rev. I. H. Condit was elected reporting clerk to prepare reports for the papers.

The standing committees of the synod were then announced by the moderator as follows:

Bills and overtures—Rev. A. L. Lindsley, D. D., Rev. F. P. Berry, Elder J. Voorhees.

Judicial business—Rev. E. R. Geary, D. D., Rev. H. P. Dunning, Elder G. C. Cornelius.

Minutes of assembly—Rev. I. H. Condit, Rev. W. A. Smick, Elder John Schmidt.

Minutes of synod—Rev. J. V. Milligan, Rev. Robt. Robe.

Treasurer's account—Elders Caleb Davis, G. Templeton, G. C. Cornelius.

Records of Presbyteries—Idaho—Elder J. Voorhees, Rev. T. C. Armstrong, Rev. J. V. Milligan.

Puget Sound—Rev. A. Simpson, Rev. T. M. Boyd, Elder Caleb Davis.

Oregon—Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh, Rev. R. Robe, Elder G. Templeton.

Excuses were then read from various absentees, and on motion sustained.

Rev. J. J. Clyde of Nanaimo, B. C., was invited to sit as a corresponding member.

Two papers on the subject of temperance were received and read—one from the grand lodge of I. O. G. T., the other from the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Portland. These were referred to the committee on bills and overture.

An overture for the organization of a woman's synodical committee on home missions. This was referred to the same committee.

The committee on arrangements for reduced fares on railroad and steamboat lines submitted a verbal report and were discharged.

The committee on printing reported. Their report was adopted and the balance due them ordered paid.

A special committee, consisting of Revs. F. P. Berry, A. L. Lindsley, D. D., and G. F. Whitworth, was appointed to revise the programme, as several on it are not present. It will probably be shortened a day or two.

Synod took a recess till 2 P. M.

STATE CO-OPERATION

Proceedings of the Convention of the Christian Convention.

SECOND DAY.

AMITY, Nov. 9, 1881.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Elder Bennett in the chair.

Report of the missionary board was read and adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, as follows:

President, A. W. Lucas; vice-president, R. H. [illegible]; secretary, Bruce Wolverton; assistant secretary, S. Monroe Hubbard.

On motion a missionary board of five members was appointed, as follows: W. H. Adams of Portland, A. W. Lucas of Monmouth, J. W. Cowles and B. R. Burnett of McMinnville, and Dr. L. L. Rowland of Salem.

The next meeting was decided to be held at Eugene City on the Thursday after the third Sunday in June, 1882, commencing at 10 A. M.

After a recess the convention upon reassembling was addressed by Elder S. M. Hubbard of Eugene City.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Exercises commenced by reading, singing and prayer.

A. W. Lucas having resigned as member of the missionary board, was succeeded by H. A. Johnson of Salem.

Discussion then followed on different doctrinal and temperance questions in which a number of those present took an active part.

An excellent address by W. D. Fenton of Lafayette, was read by Rev. Bruce Wolverton.

EVENING SESSION.

After singing and prayer, Miss Martha New read an essay on the "Little Ones of the Fold," and R. H. Moss delivered an address upon the work of evangelists.

The convention then adjourned.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Under the above caption one R. D. Pitt in your columns on Tuesday morning made a mendacious attack on our firm and the reports furnished by us to THE OREGONIAN. Had the letter been a personal attack we should have treated it with silent contempt. The animus dictating its composition lies back a year ago. The curious can learn the particulars at our office. Our real estate reports speak for themselves. They have been faithful transcripts of each week's business prepared by us with great care and considerable expense, to which we have added occasional remarks on circumstances and influences which, in our opinion, would operate beneficially or otherwise on Oregon real estate. We do not, as Pitt affirms, "write in the interest of any class," our clients are of all classes, religions and nationalities. Nor have we ever on our own or any other account sought to bear the market. We are accused of being Britishers. By birth we are such and are not ashamed of it. But since we left our mother country and renounced our allegiance to our former lawful sovereign and swore we would be faithful to the interests of the United States, we have been true to the word, spirit and letter of our oath. We have not nor shall we ever act the part of the demagogue or by incendiary speech or writing endeavor to stir up old world animosities in which true Americans have no concern, nor for pecuniary, political or any other object aid in exciting international passions, the culmination of which, if unchecked, would be disagreement and possibly war with foreign nations now on most friendly terms with the United States. There are two British societies in Portland, viz: the British Benevolent, composed of English and Scotch and a few generous Americans, and the St. Andrew's, a purely Scottish society. Both are conducted on the same principle, and have but one object—the relief of distressed Britishers. We are proud to say there is not a British society having for its object political agitation in the United States. With regard to the Land League of Portland, Pitt affirms it is purely and simply a benevolent society. We do not know it, but we are glad to hear it. If such is the case, he should not have objected to our iteration of the assertion of hundreds of the most able journals of America headed by the New York *Herald*, "that if it were possible for the no-rent demand of the land league to prevail in Ireland the same demand would speedily be made in the United States." The personal abuse in Pitt's letter brings to our remembrance an incident. A boy we know was kicked at by a jackass. We asked him: "What did you do when the donkey kicked at you?" He answered, "Nuthin, I just thowt of his breughtins up."

J. FRED CLARK & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The leading grain circular says: The grain trade continues quiet. Various spot markets are without particular change. Cargoes off coast are firmly held, but meet with indifferent inquiry. The same may be said of future arrivals. Spot transactions in wheat will be made to rate at Tuesday's currencies. To-day there was an average attendance and firm tone and good consumptive demand. Wheat realized full quotations Tuesday. Flour, though not active, exhibited more buoyancy, in some cases rather higher. Corn is in small supplies and moderately good request, improved about 3d.

THE NORTHWEST.

Eastern Oregon.

The Dalles deplores the presence of several women who are in the habit of drinking to intoxication.

On the 7th inst., Fred Miller died at his home on John Day river, while watering his stock at the barn. He was in his usual health and died without a moment's warning. Heart disease is the stated cause.

The prospects were never so promising for Wasco farmers and stock-raisers as at present. The rains during the past month have caused the grass to grow luxuriantly, and stock of all kinds are in good condition. Considerable plowing has been done and a great deal of fall grain sowed. A great many settlers have come into the county the past season, and these are prosperous and happy. Money is very easy and the sheriff's collections foot up fully four times as much as at this time last year.

Much excitement has prevailed in Baker county relative to the death and subsequent disposal of the remains of J. S. Winn at Baker city some days since. A local paper details the circumstances as follows: As soon as Mr. Winn was taken sick he sent for his mother, in La Grande, to come to him, and in the meantime making affidavit before Judge Elmer that he had not sufficient means for his immediate necessities, he was placed in the care of Dr. Brown, keeper of the county poor. Before Mrs. Winn reached Baker city he was buried. Upon her arrival she decided to have the remains removed to La Grande; but was horrified to find that they had been taken away, the coffin having been broken in from the top. Search was immediately instituted, and after several days the corpse was found buried in Dr. Atwood's barn, alongside the manger, in a perfectly nude state. It was brought to La Grande and received decent burial on Tuesday. The friends of the deceased were amply able to have cared for him had they been properly informed of his condition.

Western Oregon.

The Clatsop cranberry crop is being gathered.

Circuit court for Clackamas county will convene at Oregon City on the 21st inst.

The new bridge to the Oregon City saw mill has been completed and the mill is again in running order.

Work has been commenced in Salem on the new wharf for the steamer A. A. McCully at the foot of State street.

The infant child of D. W. Matthews of Salem, died on the 6th inst., the second death in the family within a few days.

The second term of the McMinnville college will commence on the 16th under the tutorship of Prof. E. C. Anderson and J. G. Stevenson.

Mrs. Polly Whitlow, relict of Bartlett Whitlow, died at her home in Lafayette on the 7th inst., aged 81 years. She was one of the earliest settlers of Yamhill county.

Eli Perkins, who lives in the neighborhood of Marshfield, Clackamas county, is busily engaged in making ax-handles. They are made from the young oaks which are much superior for the purpose than hickory or any eastern timber.

Messrs. A. Sanders and Levi Robbins, of Molalla Prairie, drove a fine lot of hogs to Messrs. Albright & Logus, Oregon City, last week. The former had 18 which averaged 270 pounds, and the latter 14 with an average of 298 pounds each.

It is stated that there were 15,000 bushels of grain unthreshed in the country above Sheridan when the rains began, and only a small proportion of it was saved as merchantable grain. This is a discouraging event for one little section.

Early last Sunday morning a large fir tree near the home of John Henderman of Highland was struck by lightning and a piece about sixty feet long was torn away from the main body and left hanging. Some distance from there a dead tree was also struck and shivered into fragments.

Alfred Wilson, who lives near Sheridan, killed a large black bear recently after a furious fight of several hours. He was aided in the battle by five dogs, all of them being fearfully torn in the encounter, his wife, two daughters, and finally a man, who came to the rescue. As told by a correspondent, it was one of the most famous bear fights of modern times. A large panther was also killed near the same place shortly after.

A. J. Buck has a curiosity which he has on exhibition in Oregon City. It is about the size of an Indian pestle, but is carved on both ends and on one side. On the side is a good representation of a heart. It was probably a small idol and was found, as also were some huge teeth that are with it, about sixty feet below the surface of the ground, where the excavations are being made for the railroad at the Cascades on the Columbia.

Washington Territory.

Eggs are 30 cents a dozen and butter 35 cents per pound in the Vancouver market.

Mrs. A. L. Straw has been elected school director by the voters of the Vancouver district.

Fifty-five votes were cast at the annual school election in Newcastle last week, a gain of ten since last year.

Fifteen gypsies were landed in Seattle by the Dakota last week. They immediately pitched their tents and began driving a lucrative business in fortune telling.

The legislature will be petitioned to pass a law authorizing Clarke county to borrow $25,000 upon county bonds running for a term of years, to be used in building a court house and jail.

Nineteen applicants for teachers' certificates appeared before the examining board in Vancouver last week. Four of these received first grade certificates, six second grade, six third grade and three failed.

A week ago Drumheller & Wilson, of Spokan Falls, killed a steer that netted 1528 pounds; just taken from the grass in the Big Bend country. Last week Mr. Drumheller shipped five cattle which aggregated 6000 pounds.

There has been but one new case of small-pox developed at Spokan Falls during the past week, that of a woman who visited the Stafford family during the illness of the girl that died from the disease. The case has been isolated as much as possible.

The work done in the Western Union Telegraph office in Seattle on the 4th is said to be the largest amount of work ever done in a day in any office on Puget sound, and consisted in sending 186 paid messages, receiving 74 paid messages, besides handling over 4000 words of report.

The assessment rolls of Clarke county show the names of 128 taxpayers who pay tax on $2000 and upwards. Of these 14 are women, whose aggregate assessment is $190,865. The heaviest on the list is the Sisters of Charity—whose property is rated at $28,705; second is Mrs. A. Wilkins, who follows with $23,430.

IROQUOIS AND FOXHALL.

When Parole went to England three years ago and captured a number of important turf events from fields comprising the best horses in Europe it was argued that his case was an exceptional one—that he was superior to anything this country had ever produced. This year, however, Lorillard and Keene have shown two colts—Iroquois and Foxhall—that can conquer with ease anything of their age in Europe. Early in the season Foxhall went to France and won the Grand Prix de Paris, the great French race for 3-year-olds, with ease, and four days previously the news had been flashed all over the world that Iroquois had won the Epsom Derby. This would have been glory enough for one year, but Iroquois followed his Derby success by winning the Prince of Wales stakes at Ascot, the Newmarket Derby and finally the great St Leger stakes, thus placing to his credit the five leading 3-year-old events of the season, and having been defeated a length only for the Two Thousand Guineas by Peregrine, which who was behind him two weeks later in the Derby.

Although the victories of Foxhall are not as great in number as those of Iroquois, his performances have been of a character that stamp him as fully the equal, if not the superior, of Mr. Lorillard's colt. After winning the Grand Prix de Paris he did not start for some weeks, but when he did appear the Grand Duke Michael and Select Stakes were soon added to his list of victories. Next came the Cesarewitch, a handicap in which horses from 3 years old up started, and the American colt galloped away from fourteen of the best racers in England with ease, no horse being within ten lengths of him at the finish of the two-and-a-quarter mile course. By winning this race Foxhall incurred a penalty of fourteen pounds for the Cambridgeshire and this additional weight was deemed by the betting men to completely extinguish his chances for winning that event, as it had never been won by a horse carrying more than 121 pounds, while Foxhall's weight was 126. Odds of 20 to 1 were at once offered against the American colt, and, to their credit be it said, freely accepted by several speculative New Yorkers who had won large sums by Foxhall's victory in the Cesarewitch. On paper it looked as though the colt had not the slightest chance to win the Cambridgeshire. His weight was 126 pounds, five pounds more than had ever been carried to victory by any horse. Lanercost, a four-year-old, won the race in 1839 with 121 pounds, the highest weight ever carried by the winner. The highest weight ever carried by a three-year-old winner was 114 pounds—upon See-saw, in 1868. It will be seen, therefore, that Foxhall not only won with the highest weight on record but that his being only three years old makes his performance still more wonderful.

NEW YORK FREIGHTS AND MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The wet weather the past few days as well as the excitement attending the election has kept the freight market rather quiet, but the event of pleasant weather has caused considerable activity at the wharves in California vessels and which promises to continue. The ship E. B. Sutton will finish on the 12th and Josephus by the 15th. Rates remain very firm at last quotations. Tonnage not plenty, but lines have enough engaged to carry them through the remainder of the year. Recent charters are the W. H. Lincoln, 1700 tons, to load at this port with a general cargo, and Theobald, 991 tons, to load at Philadelphia.

Markets generally quiet.

Wheat—Dull and irregular.

Barley—Quiet.

Pork and Lard—Dull and nominal.

Rio Coffee—In moderate demand but steady at the late decline.

Refined Sugar—Moderate demand; prices weak.

Turpentine—Although not active is much higher, and is now held at 65½c in bbls. The advance is due to the light stocks available.

Petroleum—Dull and nominal.

Crude, Sperm and Whale Oils—Firm, but quiet. Sales at New Bedford, 200 bbls sperm, 98½; bbls inferior, private.

Quicksilver—Quiet and easier at 41c.

Hides—Very quiet but firm.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—Wool steady and firmer with good demand from manufacturers. Full prices continue to be obtained. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been at 44@45c for XXX and XX and above. Choice line fleeces firm at 45c. Michigan and Wisconsin X has been sold at 42@43c and are firm at this price. Medium and No. 1 Ohio and Michigan, has been sold at 45@47c and are firm. Choice No. 1 medium is held at 50c. In unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, sales have been 650,000 pounds, and include medium at 25@35c. Selected lots are selling at 34@38c, fine western at 14@33c and low and coarse, 18@21c. The demand for unwashed wools has been quite active some weeks. Stocks of fine and fine medium have been considerably reduced. Combing and delaine fleeces sold at 48@50c, as to quality. Unwashed Missouri has been sold for 31½c. Pulled wools are firm, and have been in demand at 35@46c for common and good. Supers at 45@50c for choice western and Maine. California wool has been in demand at 33c for fall, choice selling at 28@29c; spring, 21@37c. Choice northern is selling at 37c. Cape wools have been in demand, some 2,000,000 pounds having been sold, but in other foreign wools nothing of any consequence has been done. Sales of the week of all kinds, 2,300,000 pounds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—Sterling exchange on London bankers, 60 days, $4 80; do, documentary, $4 78½@4 79.

Transfers—10.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Sterling exchange, prime bankers', long, $4 81½; short, $4 85½. Good commercial, from 1@¾c lower; documentary, 2@1⅛c lower.

U. S. Bonds—3½s, 101½; 4½s 114½; 4s, 117.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine ℔ one ounce, 112½.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Consols, 100 9-16 money 100 11-16 account.

Silver bullion, English standard, 929 fine, per fine ounce 52 15-16.

U. S. bonds—4½s 116½; 4s, 120.

Clos[illegible]—3½s, 105¼; 4½s, 116½; 4s, 120½.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

The wheat market is unchanged. Quotation $1 [illegible] per cental.

There was a serious mistake in our footings of a dispatch on the San Francisco freight situation printed in this column yesterday. It appeared by the statement that the surplus of grain above available tonnage was 635,420 tons, whereas it is only 301,478 tons. Following is a correct statement:

Engaged vessels in port	11,005
Disengaged vessels in port	[illegible],061
On the way	370,641
Total available tonnage (register)	453,767
Total surplus wheat	[illegible]5,128
Carrying capacity of 453,767 tons register	[illegible],650
Surplus grain above tonnage	301,478

This 301,478 tons surplus above tonnage in California, with the 123,000 (estimated) tons surplus in Oregon and Washington, makes a total of 427,478 tons to be provided for, requiring a registered tonnage of about 300,000 tons. It must be remembered, also, that several ships will be required to carry away the salmon still remaining in the Columbia river. Vessels are turning this way every day from various ports in the world, and we hope that it will not be long before the figures of tonnage and wheat surplus will bear down on the other side.

Columbia River Shipments.

SHIPMENTS FOREIGN,

Recapitulation by Months, 1881.]

JANUARY.	
4 Cargoes value	$167,425
FEBRUARY.	
7 Cargoes value	341,299
MARCH.	
5 Cargoes value	202,541
APRIL.	
4 Cargoes value	242,195
RECAPITULATION, MAY.	
Flour, 49,630 bbls., value	$224,910
Wheat, 133,335 ctls., value	148,544
Salmon, 12,400 cs, value	58,280
Total values, 14 cargoes	$431,734
RECAPITULATION JUNE.	
Flour, 30,137 bbls, value	$124,862
Wheat, 117,844 ctls, value	142,500
Salmon, 56,413 cases, value	278,985
Total, six cargoes	$546,357
RECAPITULATION JULY.	
Flour, 28,142 bbls, value	$133,302
Wheat, 81,335 ctls, value	114,945
Salmon, 83,560 cases, value	501,[illegible]
Fruit, 800 cases, value	2,400
Total, eight cargoes	$752,745
RECAPITULATION AUGUST.	
Flour, 3,348 bbls, value	$42,576
Wheat, 222,931 ctls, value	247,072
Salmon, 59,403 cases, value	297,015
Total, eleven cargoes	$5[illegible]6,663
RECAPITULATION SEPTEMBER.	
Flour, 41,023 bbls, value	$184,256
Wheat, 245,521 ctls, value	381,115
Salmon, 52,566 cases, value	[illegible]2,830
Lumber, 819,545 feet, value	7,378
Lath, 141,500 feet, value	295
Pickets, 483 bdls, value	170
Total	$[illegible]6,041
RECAPITULATION OCTOBER.	
Wheat, 369,521 ctls, value	$604,192
Flour, 7484 bbls, value	47,170
Salmon, 36,761 cases, value	141,805
Total, sixteen cargoes	$[illegible]5,167

NOVEMBER.

4—To Queenstown per Canonia.		
From Portland 16,898 ctls of wheat		$[illegible]0,854
4—To Queenstown per Scottish Knight.		
From Portland 22,731 ctls wheat		$37,500
Astoria	5,545	9,149
Totals	28,276	$46,649
6—To Queenstown per Dankfield.		
From Portland 23,007 ctls wheat		$37,980
Astoria	6,700	10,460
Totals	29,707	$48,440
6—To Queenstown per Oberon.		
From Portland 18,167 ctls wheat		$31,794
Astoria	17,603	29,381
Totals	35,973	$61,175
6—To Queenstown per Renfrewshire.		
From Portland 22,875 ctls wheat		$37,900
Astoria	7,914	13,000
Totals	30,789	$50,900
6—To Queenstown per Philip Nelson.		
From Portland 17,940 ctls wheat		$28,720

DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

The receipts of domestic exports at San Francisco from the Columbia, from January 1st, 1881, to October 20th, inclusive, are as follows:

Flour, qr sks	297,381
Wheat, ctls	291,719
Oats, ctls	105,131
Salmon, bbls	1,620
hf bbls	592
cs	110,610
pkgs	239
Apples, ripe, bxs	13,780
Butter, pkgs	139
Potatoes, sks	44,713
Wool, bales	6,515
Hides, No.	12,0[illegible]
Tallow, pkgs	2,079
Beef, bbls	419
Beef, canned, cs	16
Fruit, dried, pkgs	5,136
Leather, pkgs	280
Lard, cs	51
Bacon, cs	86
Meal, sks	613
Hops, bales	808
Hams, pkgs	32
Bran, sks	1,363
Cheese, cs	28
Flax seed, sks	34,000
Canned goods, cs	2,679

CLEARED.

Br bk Natalia, di Chili, Pallot, master, with 18,3[illegible] centals of wheat for Queenstown.

Br ship Chipman, Lewis, master, with 21,3[illegible] centals of wheat for Queenstown.

Br ship Beecroft, 10,091 centals of wheat and 1330 bbls of flour for Liverpool.

Str Willamette, Meyer, commander, for Port Townsend and the Sound with a general cargo.

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred. Clark & Co., real estate agents:

The business of the week has been good, the number of transactions exceeding by three those of last week, though the amount involved was about $10,500 less. In number and amount the sales of East Portland head the list of the present week. Couch follows, whilst Albina shows up as a good third.

Apart from this departure from the usual relative proportion of sales in the various parts of the city and suburbs, there have been no striking features in the week's business. Considerable interest is felt in the decision rendered by Judge Stott approving the right of the O. C. R. R. Co. to what have hitherto been known as the Holladay blocks, adjacent to the railroad depot, and some speculation indulged in as to the probabilities of the case going to a higher court; or, being compromised, also as to whether, in either case, the parties would proceed to improve the property by filling—a proceeding from a sanitary point of view very desirable.

The transactions of the week, as shown by the records, number 37, amounting in the aggregate to $[illegible] distributed as follows:

	Deeds.	Am't.
East Portland	12	$8,026
Couch and northward	4	3,500
Albina	5	7,676
City	6	7,231
County and suburban	4	2,309
Caruthers and southward	6	751
	37	$29,494

Gold and Stock Reports.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.

Receipts—Wheat, 95,000 ctls including 35,000 ctls aboard ship; flour, 6500 qr sacks; oats, 1800 ctls; potatoes, 650 sks; oats, 1800 ctls; potatoes, 650 sks; eggs, 6,000 doz.

Wheat—The market is steady and quiet. Among sales were 500 tons extra shipping at $1 76¼; 150 tons choice shipping, $1 75; No. 2 shipping, $1 70; choice shipping quotable at $1 75.

Oats—Market is a little firmer, but quotations unchanged; choice Washington sold to-day at $1 55, Humboldt, ditto.

Potatoes—Sweet, the market is lower; quote 87½@1.

Butter—Market weak and sellers are anxious; fresh roll, good to choice, 35@35½c; choice to extra, 37½@41½; pickled, 32@34c, packed, 27½@31c.

Eggs—Cal. fresh, supplies are light from all quarters, large shipments en route from the east, some overdue. Market strong at quotations last noted.

Hops—Market is firm in sympathy with advices from the east. There is more enquiry from buyers, with less disposition to sell on part of holders. A sale of choice Russian river reported made at 31c for Australia. For Oregon and Washington, prices are not materially changed, yet a slight tendency in sellers' favor is noted.

Salmon—The market shows no feature of striking interest; Columbia river 1 ℔ standard brands, $1 30 @1 32½; fair to good brands, $1 27½@1 30.

Apples—Demand and supplies about balance, 50c @1 25, according to quality.

Dried Fruit—Demand is good for apples; apples, sliced, sks, 6½@7c; quartered, sks, 6c.

CHARTERED.

To Cork, U. K. or Antwerp—Br ship Regent, 1371 tons, £3 0d. Am bk Mary S. Ames, returns to New Bedford.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.

Wheat—Stronger, higher, $1 31⅜, December.

Pork—$17 40@17 42½, January.

Lard—$11 40 January.

Ribs—$8 85, January.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Wheat—Market strong, $1 33@1 39.

Flour—Steady.

Wool—Quiet.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mark Lane—Flat.

Liverpool spot—Firm.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Specially Reported and Telegraphed to The Oregonian.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11.—The *Commercial News* says: As there is little business being done in wheat, attention is turned largely to the amount for export remaining on hand November 1st. Wagers are freely offered and as freely accepted that the total on the date named was a million tons. No better evidence of dullness can be had than the fact that merchants are able to give so much time to this amusement.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Freights are steady with no indications of [illegible] change, the weakness of the Liverpool market being as for some time past, the great discouraging feature. The decline in the London price of quicksilver yesterday has weakened this market, which is now dull at the last asking price. Otherwise the merchandise market remains as before reported, prices showing great steadiness, and the volume of business being large.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour—Superfine, $4 25@4 27; shipping extras, in jobbing lots, $5 25@5 [illegible]; Oregon standard extra, $5 60@5 [illegible]; superfine, $[illegible].

Wheat—No. 1 shipping, $1 75½@1 76; $1 77½ a kell, No. 2, $1 67½@1 70 ℔ ctl.

Corn—Yellow, $1 22½@1 23 ℔ ctl.

Barley—Feed, $1 40@1 45; brewing, $1 55@1 65 [illegible], $1 50@1 55 for standard; coast do, $1 40@1 45; bald barley $1 62½ ℔ ctl.

Rye—$2 50@2 07 per cental for good to choice.

Oats—$1 40@1 45 for common, and $1 50@1 57½ ℔ ctl for good to choice surprise, $1 50@1 65 ℔ ctl.

Buckwheat—$1 60@1 70 ℔ ctl.

Hops—Old, nominal; new medium, 16@20c, choice 22@23c ℔ ℔.

Potatoes—Early rose, 60@65 cents; garnet Chili, 80@1; river red, 90 cents@$1; Tomales, $1 10@1 22½; sweets, $1 25@1 42½; Oregon peerless, 90c@$1 25; Cuffey's Cove, $1 35@1 40 ℔ ctl.

Onions—White, 75c@$ ℔ ctl.

Beans—Butter, $3 25@3 50; Lima $3@30; pink $ 75@1 40; red, $2; Bayos, $2; pea $3 00@4; small white, $3 90@4 ℔ ctl.

Butter and Cheese—Choice fresh roll butter at 35@40c; fancy, 42½ cents; medium do, 30@33c; firkin, 30@35c; pickled, 31½@35c; Eastern butter 20@25c ℔ ℔; California cheese, 12@14c; eastern do, 15@16c; Gilroy imitation eastern, 14@15c ℔ ℔.

Eggs—47½@50c for choice; 38@42½c for medium Cal.; Eastern, 28@32½c; Salt Lake 35@45c; Oregon 3[illegible]@37½; lime 27½@31c per doz.

Poultry—Turkeys, live, 15@16c; ducks, $4@5½; broilers, $3@3 40; hens, $5@6; young roosters, $4 @5 50; old, $4 50@5 ℔ doz; geese, $1 75@2 per pair; pigeons, $1 50@1 75 ℔ doz.

Dried fruits from first hands—Raisins, $2½@3 ℔ box for 100 bx lots and upwards, 25@50c additional for fractions; apples, quarters, 5@5½c; do sliced, 6c; pears, 8@9c; sliced do 9@10c; apricots, 16@20c; nectarines, 15@16c; figs, 4@5c; peaches 14@14½c; peeled do, 18@20c; pitted plums, 12c; blackberries 10@12½c; grapes, 4@5c; Alden apples, 11½c ℔ ℔; prunes, 9½@10½c ℔ ℔.

FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

Oranges, California, $3@4 ℔ box; lemons, Cal., $4@4 50 ℔ box; Malaga, $10@11 ℔ box; Panama oranges $4@4 ℔ box; Mexican limes, $5@6 ℔ box; Cal. do $6@7 5c ℔ box; bananas, $1 50@3 00 ℔ bunch; pineapples, $6@10 ℔ doz; apples, 50c@$1¼ ℔ box.

Nuts—Peanuts, 4@5c; almonds, hard shell, 8@10; soft shell, 14@14½c; Los Angeles walnuts, 7@9; Chili do, 7@8c ℔ ℔; cocoanuts, $5@6 ℔ hundred; green almonds 3@5c ℔ ℔.

PROVISIONS.

Hams—Eastern 17@18½c; California 13@13½; bacon, California 14½@16c; eastern 16@17½c; extra clear sides 13½@15½c; California shoulders 9@9½; mess pork, extra clear ℔ bbl, $24½; do in hf bbls, $12½; clear, ℔ bbl, $23½; do hf bbl, $12; mess, ℔ bbl, $21@22½; do hf bbl, $10@10 50; prime mess ℔ bbl, $19@19 50; do, hf bbl, $10; extra prime, ℔ bbl, $16@16½; choice pig, ℔ bbl $23½; do hf bbl, $12; do 25 ℔ kegs, $3 25@3 50.

Beef—Mess ℔ bbl, $10@10½; ex mess do, 10½@11; mess beef ½ bbl, $5 50@6; ex mess do, ½ bbl $6 25@6 50; family do ℔ bbl, $12@12½; family do ½ bbl, $6@6½.

Lard—Eastern refined in tierces ℔ ℔ 14c; do in fancy pails, 15@16½c; do in 10 ℔ tins, 14½c; do in 5 ℔ tins, 15½c; in 20 ℔ wooden buckets, 13c; Cal. in tierces, 13c; do half bbls, 13½c; in 10 ℔ tins, 14½@15c; roya. lard in 10 ℔ pails 15c; do in 5 ℔ do, 15½c; royal in 3 ℔ pails, 16c ℔ ℔.

HIDES, WOOL AND TALLOW.

Hide and Leather—Dry hides, 18@19c; Mexican do, 11@18c; dry kip, 18@19c; calf, 14@19c; heavy steers over 55 lbs, 10½@11; do 45@55 lbs, 10c; medium hides, 10c; light do, 9½c; salt kip, 10c; calf, 10@10½c; salted dairy calf, 50c; California deer skins, in good order: red good skins 50@52½c; medium do 40c, poor 25c; Central American deer skins 40c, Mexican do 40c. California hair goat skins, 30½c for good and 15c for poor and medium; Mexican goat 25@27½; shearlings 25@30c; short do 15@20c; medium 50@60c; wool skins 50@$1 25; sole leather 22c; rough do 12c; elk sides, 25c.

Tallow—6½@7½c ℔ ℔ for choice rendered and 9@10c ℔ ℔ for best refined in shipping order.

Wool—Inferior San Joaquin and southern, 10@11c; average inferior do, 12@13c; best do, 13@15; Calaveras, 16@18c; mountain, 14@17; northern, 18@20c. Of southern spring the stock is very small and prices range from 15c for poorest southern up to 31c for best northern. Oregon, 20@28c for eastern; 27@31c for Valley.

MERCHANDISE MARKET.

Brooms—Common, No. 3, $2 25; No. 2, $2 75; No. 1, $3 25. Common braid, No. 3, $2 50; No 2, $3; extra No. 1, $3; extra No. 2, $3 50; No. 1, $4. Extra braid, No. 3, $3 50; No. 2, $4; No. 1, $4 50. Prize, No. 3, $4; No. 2, $4 50; No. 2, $5; No. 1, $5 50. Little beauties, $3. Star, extra No 1, $4 50; extra No. 2, $4; extra No. 3, $3 50. Mill or stable—No. 2, $4; No. 2, $[illegible] 50; No. 1, $5; No. 3 (hhl), $[illegible]—galvanized bands 50c extra per doz. Toy, $2, $[illegible]. Stock-handled whisps, $1 50; one-string wood-handled whisps, $1 50; two-string do, $1 75; hair-handled velvet do, two-string, $2; three-string do, $2 25; four-string do, $2 50 per doz.

Cordage—Quotations are: Manila, ¾ inch and upward, 16c; do 12 thread, 16½c; do 6 and 9 thread 17c; bale rope 2, 3 and 4 thread, 16c; tarred ½ inch and upward, [illegible]; tarred Manila lath yarn, 16c; sisal rope, 1½ inch and upward, 13c; do 12 thread 13½c; do 6 and 9 thread 13c; sisal bale rope, 3 and 4 thread, 13c; discount on sisal rope to trade, 1c ℔ pound on invoices of 10,000 pounds.

Candles—Harkness 14 oz, 15c; sperm, 6s and 4s 64th cartoons; 6 inch, 35@38c; paraffine, 12s, 6s and 4s; 6-ft cartoons, 21@22c; Grant and Co's, 11½@12c; Procter & Gamble's adamantine, 4 oz, 11½@11½c; Procter & Gamble's do, 12 oz, 10½c; P. & G. stearic acid, 16 oz, full weight, 17c; P. & G. do do 14 oz, 15c; P. & G. miners' wax 15½c; P. & G. coach candles, 2½c; P. & G. hotel, 15½@17c; Mitchell's 14 oz, 16c; 16 oz; Mitchell's 16 oz, 18c; U. S. Combination Co's 14 oz, 13@13½c; Grant's hotel candles, 16½@17½; Hawn's improved wax, 15½c; Schneider's 14 oz, 13c, do 12 oz, 10½c; daylight, 12 oz, 11½@12c; do 14 oz, 14@14c; eclipse candles, 11½; Hope's stearic acid, 1 oz, 9½ c; Werk's stearic acid, 16 oz, 13@13½c; do, 14oz 16@16½c; bonanza, 16 oz, 16c.

Cement—Eastern in casks, $1 75@[illegible]. Portland, $[illegible]; German, $4 ℔ bbl.

Lime—$1 25@1 50 ℔ bbl.

Coffee—Central American [illegible] ℔ ℔ for good to choice.

Coal—From first hands, Lehigh lump $11; egg $15; Cumberland, in casks $16, in bulk $[illegible]; Australian, $6 50; Liverpool steam, $6 [illegible]; West Hartley, $6 50; Scotch splint, $6; Cardiff, $[illegible]; Wellington, $9; Seattle, $[illegible]; Coos Bay, $6½; Monte Diablo, $6 50 ℔ ton.

Coke—60c per bushel. English foundry, $13 ℔ ton.

Cal. cigars—Good, $40@50; seedand havana, $40@[illegible]; clear Havana, $60@125 per thousand; plug tobacco, 47½@75; cavendish, 55@75c roll, 47½@75; light pressed, 55½@67½ ℔ ℔, as to brand.

Chicory—German, 11@12c; Cal, 4½@6c ℔ ℔.

Fish—Jobbing rates, eastern codfish, 7½@7⅞c in 100 ℔ cases; boneless do, 8c; Pacific cod, 5c in bundles and 5½c for selected in cases; boneless cod, 6½c ℔ ℔; eastern smoked herring, 65@70c; aged round do 50@60c ℔ box; Dutch herring, [illegible] ℔ keg; eastern No. 1 mackerel, $9 00@[illegible] in hf bbls, and $1 85@1 90 in 15 ℔ kits; mess mackerel, $[illegible] in hf bbls and $2 25 in 15 ℔ kits; No. 2 mackerel, $[illegible] in hf bbls, and $1 60@1 60 in 15 ℔ kits; white fish, $[illegible] in hf bbls and $1 90@2 in kits; tongues and sounds, $[illegible] 25 in kits.

Gunpowder—Cala blasting quotable at $3 25; Dupont's blasting, iron kegs, $[illegible] 25; Hazard do, $3 25; Lazard K R P, in canisters, $3 50; do, do, electra, $1; do American sport, 35c; do Dupont FFFG, do do Eagle, 70; duck, 70; giant powder No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 50c ℔ ℔.

Metals—Tinplate, $8@9 25 for coke, $7@7 25 for charcoal ℔ box; Sydney pig tin, nominal; yellow metal, 25c; pig lead, 4½@5c; lead pipe, 7c; bar lead, 5½c; sheet lead, 8c ℔ ℔; pig iron, No. 1 Shotts $29; No. 1 Eglinton, $27 50; Glengarnock, $28½; Clay Lane white, $[illegible]; American soft, $[illegible]; Clipper Gap, $27@30; Oregon, $27 ℔ ton.

Naval Stores—North Carolina rosin, $4 00 for No. 1, and $5@5 25 for extra pale; pitch, $4@4 50; tar, nominal, $5 50@6; Stockholm do, $[illegible] 50; oakum, $4 15 for ordinary Cala; extra do $5@5 50 for eastern; spirits turpentine, 72½c per gallon; anchors, 7½@8c; chains, 5@10c; hemp rope, 12cts ℔ pound.

Oils—China nut, 68c; California linseed, 80 ℔ gal for boiled, and 85 for raw in barrels; kerosene, high test, 31@35c; low do, 20@25c; naptha, 25c; whale oil, crude, 45c; northern do, 45c; do refined polar, 65c; extra winter, bbs etc, lard oil $1 20; pressed neatsfoot oil, [illegible]; Phoenix golden machinery oil, 70c; West Virginia lubricating oil, 45c; extra paraffine oil, 60c; bleached winter elephant oil, 80c; Alaska codliver oil, 90c; tanners' oil, strained 41½@45c ℔ gal.

Quicksilver—Dull at 41c ℔ ℔; quicksilver is quoted in London at £6 10s.

Rice—China rice per 100 pounds gross mixed (old) $4 25; mixed, (new) $4 [illegible]; No. 1 China, $5 75@[illegible]; No. 2 good, $[illegible] 20@5 30; No. 2 common, $4 90@5; Hawaiian, $5 80.

Syrup—Bbls, 57½c, hf bbls, 60c; 5-gall kegs, 65c; 1-gall tins, 75c ℔ gall.

Salt—Quotations are as follows: Liverpool brands ex-warehouse: Higgins, $20; Marshall's, $17; Hick's, $16; Worthington, $16; Verdin's, $16; Carmen Island coarse, $14; fine $20@22; California, $10 50@[illegible] for coarse, and $14@22 per ton for fine.

Sugar—Quotations are as follows: A patent cube, 12½c; A crushed, 12½; extra powdered, 13 cts; fancy extra do, 13¾ cents; fine crushed, 12¾c; dry granulated, 12⅝c; extra do 12c; golden C, 11c; ex do, 11c; D in barrels or S I in kgs, 10½c; Eldorado C, 11c; Mariposa 10½c in bbls ½c and boxes ¾ c more for all kinds.

Tea—Jobbers' rates: Young Hyson common, 30@35c; medium, 40@50c; fine, 50@60; extra fine to finest 70@80c; gunpowder and imperial medium, 35@45c; fine, 50@60c; extra fine to finest, 70@80c; Congou, Souchong common to fair, 22@27½c; superior to fine, 37½@45c; extra fine 55@70c; Oolong Canton in ½ papers, 15@20c; Foochow, ½ papers, 25@32½c; do in bulk, 37½@50c; Formosa, good, 30@35; to fine 40@50c; finest, 55@70c; Japan, common, 8@21c; good, 25@25c; superior to fine, 32@35c; extra fine to finest, 45@50c.

Bags and bagging—Standard bags at 8¾@9 ℔ 100; potato gunnies 18@19c; wool bags 43@45c; Burlaps 40 inch, [illegible]c; 45 inch, 8c; 60 inch, 1[illegible]c; hop cloth 20 oz 11@11½c.

Salmon—Columbia river fish are firm at $1 30@1 3[illegible] ℔ doz 1 ℔ tins; on the spot Sacramento river fish (fall catch), $1 20@1 25 per doz 1 ℔ tins; barrels quotable $[illegible] 70; ½ bbls $[illegible] 50.

Meats—Canned beef in 2 ℔ tins is quotable at $3 ℔ doz; 4 ℔ cans, $5½ ℔ doz; boiled beef, 6 ℔ cans, 16½c ℔ ℔; boiled mutton, 6 ℔ cans, 12½c ℔ ℔; special rates on goods for export.

Shipping Intelligence.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 11.—Arrived—Ship Sagamore, Port Gamble; bk Wallace, Port Madison; schr H. L. Tiernan, Shoalwater bay; str City of Peking, Hong Kong.

Nov. 11, 11:30 A. M.—Arrived—Str Oregon, Portland.

Nov. 10.—Sailed—Str City of Chester, Portland; str Idaho, Victoria; schr Lucerne, Hueneme; schr Jennie Stella, Coos bay.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Br ship Lancashire, San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Am ship C. C. Chapman, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Nov. 11, 9 A. M.—Nothing moving; raining; thick. The Astoria line went down 4 P. M.

FEED, FEED,

PROVISIONS, PROVISIONS,

SUPPLIES, SUPPLIES,

Of all kinds, sold cheap by

EVERDING & FARRELL.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, Nov. 11, 1881. Persons calling for these letters must give the date on which they are advertised:

Ladies' List.

Arct MrsC
Becker MissA
Brol a,MissM
Boye,MissBB
Bon l,MrsEI
Beel ee,MissNM
Clar ,MrsE
Connor,M[illegible]C
Coburg,MrsMA
Cassovich,MrsG
Cantor,MissB
Dorning,MrsR
Driscell,M
Eaton,M
Frazer,MissM
Foster,MissL
Foster,MissM
Fisher,MrsC
Fun an X,C
Green,MrsH
Henderson,MrsJ

Hudson,MrsM
Howe,MrsY
Hays,MrsM
Jackson,MissC
King,MissNE
Lowne,MrsC
Long,M
Lucas,Miss,C
McMullen,MrsS
McAtee,MrsA
McMillan,
 MrsWD
McDonald, MissK
McCoom,MrsJD
Markham,MrsE
Moore,MrsAH
Marks,MrsH
Moore,MrsSF
Miller,MissS
Matthews,MrsSH
Myers,MrsB
Nye,MrsA.
Noyes,MrsMA

Olsen,MissE
Powe[illegible],MissB
Patte[illegible],MissA
Robe[illegible],MrsE
Rob[illegible], MissH
R[illegible]S
Stone MrsE
Starr,MrsM
Stan[illegible]
Smit[illegible]
Smit[illegible]
Schar[illegible]
Scott,MrsCJ
Simmons,MrsS
Sims,MrsE
Sorte,MissM
Snyder,MrsF
Tak[illegible]
Tiegman,MrsL
Williams,MrsA
Walker,M[illegible]
Whitworth,Mrs
Webster,MrsH

Gents' List.

Abrams &,
 Wheeler&Co
Alexander,J
Alderman,JW
Alexander,CM
Bate,J
Baur,C
Balz [illegible]
Bekhuis,SV
Bennett,J
Benson,JS
Bowker,JW
Boyd,J
Brunker,W
Brooks,C
Brownstone,S
Brown,GW
Buffum,OF
Buchanan,I
Buckingham
 &Hecht
Burnham,I
Burklin,WH
Cates,E
Caples,WW
Costello,J
Cofield,J
Costell,A
Cuzans,U
Corley,D
Cooper,RT
Cook D
Conn,A
Coleman,F
Crawford,F
Crossley,JJ
Craig,C
Clifton,AJ
Clancey,F
Clarl,HB
Clarl,HT
Cheung,OP
Chapman,W
Carr,WB
Campbell,C
Curr,WA
Cutting
Campbell,OH
DeGraw Dr
Denny,CC
Dean,JO
Davis,CE
Dowell,CP
Doremus,M
Dorr s,EP
Duval,JM
Dunn,J
Dunn,TE

Driskell,WE
Eriksen,PB
Evans,Dr
Eddy,W
Edgar,JW
Elliott,GE
Fuller,GS
Falk,C
Fairchild,MC
Fitzpatrick,M
Flinn,G
Fohr,H
Freeland,BR
Frederick,T
Francis,PJ
Gundlach,G&Bro
Gerrar,D
Gerpulf,AH
Giannotti,V
Gibbs,G
Giovanni,G
Graham,WF
Gardner F
Garfield GO
Helm,J
Heober,A
Hutchinson,F
Hall,W
Harvey,CM
Harris,I
James,BW
Jopkins,I
Johansen,H
Johnson,J
Johnston,GW
Johnson,S
Kocher,C
King,T
[illegible]
Lake[illegible]
Lambert,CL
Lord,OC
Long,JB
Landerholm,C I
Lane,JI S
Meyer,P
Meyer,J
Mason,P
Mattey,J
[illegible],A
[illegible],H
Miller,J
Mikalisy,J

Moore,C
Moore,J
Morrison,T
Merit,E
Martin,RC
Mercer,B
McDermott,M
McDonald,H
McAvoy,M
Nott,C
Neppi,J
Nicol,E
Oregon Council
[illegible]
Pierce,C
Pierce,EW
Powel,R
Phillips,JL
Parker,H
Plummer,CB
Ravenhill,EA
Ray,D
Richardson,G
Richardson,JH
Richards,JG
Rounds,M
Robertson,D
Skinner,JW
Seymour,J
Seiden,G
Silbert,C
Simmons,JS
Schwartz,J
Shaver,JH
Sparling,W
Story,AA
Stone,JS
Terry,W
Tice
Turk,IW
Taylor,C
Tustin,GB
Travis
Vinson,[illegible]
Vincent,G
Wickersham,JL
Woolbridge,H
Ward,BW
Waddell,WM
Walker,J
Young,W

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS PACKAGES.

Blaine,S
Browning,J
Campbell,Chas
Clar ,Mrs.Mary
Coooser,GV

Cox,HB
Day,DC
Draper,CH
Hill,HT

Kerrigan,J
Loughrey,TE
Stone,E
Stockbridge, IraG

GEORGE A. STEEL, P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE.

SAN FRANCISCO Nov. 11.

MORNING SESSION.

370	Ophir	7¾	50 Utah	6⅞
10	Mexican	9⅛	900 Bullion	1 45@1 65
740	G & C	6@6¼	60 Exchequer	1 55@1 50
10	B & B	11¾	30 J Belcher	1⅛
225	Cala	70c	100 Overman	2¾@2 40
40	Savage	2 45	300 Justice	65c
110	Con Va	2 25	200 Union	12@12½
200	Chollar	95@1	100 Alta	4 40@4 75
210	Potosi	1 90	100 Caledonia	85c
Potosi assessed 50c.			10 Andes	1 55
100	H & N	3 85	60 Scorpion	1 85@1 80
600	Con Va	3⅛	170 Benton	75c
40	Point	3 60	90 B & [illegible]	14⅛
230	Jacket	3¼	100 Potosi	1 90
350	Belcher	3 25	60 Union	12⅞
215	S Nev	14⅜@14¼		

AFTERNOON BOARD.

15	Eureka	17¾	400 Navajo	60c
350	N Belle	14⅛@15 s 60	50 En Tun	3⅛
200	Manhattan	1	500 Oro	50c
300	Star	15c	200 M. White	3⅛
450	Albion	2 45	60 S King	20⅜
1100	Belding	25c	200 N Mounday	[illegible]
100	Syndicate	25c	100 S Belle	13 @ 50
100	Goodshaw	35c	100 Boston	50c
400	Mono	1		

BOOTS AND SHOES

GEO. L. HIBBARD; J. W. BRAZEE

GEO. L. HIBBARD & CO.,

Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

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One of the Largest and Most Complete Stocks in the City.

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Have just received their Fall Stock, being the most complete ever brought to this city.

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TROPIC FRUIT
LAXATIVE
Prepared from tropical fruits and plants.

A Delicious and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge, Which Serves the Purpose of Pills and Disagreeable Purgative Medicines.

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE is the best preparation in the world for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Piles and all kindred Complaints. It acts gently, effectively, and is delicious to take. Cleansing the system thoroughly, it imparts vigor to mind and body, and dispels Melancholy, Hypochondria, etc. One trial convinces. Packed in bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 and 60 Cts. Sold by all Druggists.

A DELICIOUS DRINK

For Use in Families, Hotels, Clubs, Picnics, Parties, etc.

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The "Hub Punch" has lately been introduced, and meets with marked popular favor.

It is Warranted to Contain only the BEST of Liquors, United with Choice Fruit Juices and Granulated Sugar.

It is ready on opening, and will be found an agreeable addition to the choice things of the table which undeniably enlarge the pleasures of life and encourage good fellowship and good nature if rightly enjoyed.

GOOD AT ALL TIMES.

Just the Thing to Keep in Wine Cellars.

Sideboards not complete without Hub Punch.

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Wm. Barnes?, [illegible], E. S. Kearney,
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Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

[illegible] TOWNSEND, Manager.

[illegible] OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

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I. GOODMAN? [illegible], Agent.

THE Admiration OF THE WORLD.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's WORLD'S Hair Restorer

IS PERFECTION!

For RESTORING GRAY, WHITE or FADED HAIR to its youthful COLOR, GLOSS and BEAUTY. It renews its life, strength and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume rich and rare. Sold by all Druggists.

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A lovely tonic and Hair Dressing. It removes Dandruff, allays all itching, stops falling Hair and promotes a healthy growth with a rich, beautiful gloss, and is delightfully fragrant. Price Seventy-five Cents in large glass stoppered Bottles. Sold by all Druggists.

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Cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, Fever and Ague, Paralysis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Boils, Dropsy, Humors, Female Complaints, Liver Complaint, Remittent Fever, and all diseases originating in a bad State of the Blood, or accompanied by Debility or a low State of the System.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, [illegible] N. Y.

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OCEAN

Between San Francisco [illegible]

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 10 A. M.

Oregon.	State of California.	
Oct. 18	Oct. 23	Oct. [illegible]
Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. [illegible]
Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Nov. [illegible]
Dec. 2	Dec. 7	Dec. [illegible]
Dec. 17	Dec. 22	Dec. [illegible]

RIVER AND [illegible]

Columbia, Willamette [illegible]

Leave Portland for	Mon.
Dallas, Walla Walla, Umatilla and upriver points.	7 A.
Astoria, Kalama, Tacoma, Seattle	6 A.
Victoria, New Westminster	6 A.
Cath'am't, Bay View, Skamokaway, Brookfield, Westport, Clifton, Knappa.	6 A.
Dayton	7 A.
Salem and intermediate points.	6 A.
Points on Snake river.	7 A.

NARROW [illegible]

EAST [illegible]

In effect Nov. 8, [illegible]

SOUTH. Read down.

Livery, Feed [illegible]

OREGON [illegible]

CITY [illegible]

CARRIAGE [illegible]

ACKER [illegible]

Carriages, Coupes [illegible]

Carriage Stands, [illegible]

Orders for Carriages [illegible] Night, will [illegible]

Keep on hand a Large [illegible]

A scholarship [illegible] College has been [illegible] fifty dollars.

[illegible] Smith who [illegible] running fight, captured [illegible] horse thieves at Cow [illegible] the party, one of whom [illegible] ed. Their names are [illegible]

Another [illegible]

OURAY, Col., Nov. 11.—[illegible] mediately killed Tobe [illegible]

Cyclone [illegible]

JACKSON, Nov. 3.—A [illegible] of Matt. F. Ash, near [illegible] completely demolishing [illegible] buildings and severely [illegible] children and four others [illegible]

on Railway and N[illegible]
tion Company.

[illegible] reserved to change steamers or [illegible]
[illegible] Tickets sold to all principal [illegible]
[illegible]tes and Canada.

OCEAN DIVISION.

[illegible]een San Francisco and Portland.

[illegible] San Francisco [illegible] 10 A. M.			Leave Portland at 12:30 A. M.		
State of California.	Col.	Columbia.	Oregon.	[illegible]	
Oct. 23	Oct. [illegible]	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Oct.	
Nov. 7	Nov. 12	Nov. 4	Nov. 9	Nov.	
Nov. 22	Nov. [illegible]	Nov. 19	Nov. 24	Nov.	
Dec. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 4	Dec. 9	Nov.	
Dec. 22	Dec. [illegible]	Dec. 19	Dec. 24	Dec.	

[illegible]ER AND RAIL DIVISIONS.

[illegible], Willamette and Yamhill [illegible]

FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

[illegible]ortland	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.
Walla Walla, Umatilla, up[illegible] [illegible]nts.	7 AM	[illegible] AM	7 AM	7 AM	7 AM
Kala[illegible] [illegible]coma	6 AM	[illegible] AM	6 AM	6 AM	6 AM
New [illegible]nster [illegible] Bay [illegible]	4 AM		6 AM		[illegible]
[illegible]	6 AM		6 AM		6 AM
Clif[illegible] [illegible]appa.		6 AM		6 AM	
	7 AM		7 AM		7 AM
[illegible]od In[illegible] [illegible]ate	6 AM		6 AM		
[illegible]iver.	7 AM		7 AM		

NARROW GAUGE.

EAST SIDE DIVISION.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible]ct Nov. 9, 1881, via O. & C. R. R. [illegible]

STATIONS.

........PORTLAND........
........Ray's Landing........
........St. Paul........
........Woodburn........
........Fillmore........
........Silverton........
........Macleay........
........Aumsville........
........West Stayton........
........West Scio........
........South Santiam........
........Lebanon Junction........
........Lawson........
........Bellville........
........Brownsville........

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

TIME TABLE.

[illegible] Nov. 9, 1881, via O. & C. R. R. W. S. [illegible]

SOUTH. Read down.

Leave. 8.15 A. M.
12.10 P. M.
Arrive.

FREIGHT
[illegible] on Narrow Gauge Division will [illegible] forwarded by the O. & C. R. R. [illegible] Divisions, respectively.
[illegible]—Cor. Front and D [illegible]
[illegible] & Co.,
[illegible] of California.
A. L. MAXWELL,
Ticket agent O. R. & N. [illegible]
[illegible] MUIR,
[illegible] Freight & Pass'r agent.
C. H. PRESCOTT, [illegible]

FOR ASTORIA.

STEAMER FLEETWOOD
From foot Morrison St.
[illegible], Thursday and Saturday at 6 A[illegible]
Arriving at 1:30 P. M.
[illegible] Astoria Monday, Wednesday, Friday, [illegible] at Portland at 1:30 P. M.

[illegible] Freight & Passenger S[illegible]

A. A. McCULLY,
[illegible]BURN........
Will leave Portland
[illegible] and Wednesdays at 6 A. M.
[illegible] Lincoln, Salem, Eola, Indep[illegible] Buena Vista, Albany, Corvallis, [illegible] intermediate points on Willamette river,
[illegible] Tuesdays and Fridays.
[illegible] landing, Pacific Dock.
Z. J. HATCH, Agent, 220 Front [illegible]

[illegible]couver Transportation Co.

[illegible] STRS. [illegible] & VAN[illegible]
[illegible]YER, CAPT. JAS. T. GRAY, [illegible]
[illegible] P. M. and Vancouver at [illegible] [illegible] For freight or passage [illegible]
[illegible] foot of Yamhill street, Northrup & T[illegible]
[illegible] between 10 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
[illegible] from Vancouver to Portland [illegible]

[illegible] ORIGINAL.
[illegible]AGE EDITION.
[illegible] MORNING, NOV. 12, 1881.

DALRYMPLE'S BIG FARM.

[illegible] Square Miles of Cultivated [illegible] Attended to During the Four [illegible] the Year—The Stock and Products.

[Fargo (D. T.) Letter.]

[illegible] imagine a wheat field of 30,000 [illegible] thousand acres of slender, gol[illegible] each bearing a cluster of yellow [illegible] and nodding as if in acknowl[illegible] glances. If you cannot [illegible], you perhaps will admit [illegible] one of the most sublime scenes [illegible] eye can witness. [illegible] morning at the center of the [illegible] in the world; the largest piece of [illegible] cultivated under the direction of [illegible]. As far as the eye could reach, [illegible] east or west, there was nothing [illegible] bluest of blue sky, the reddest of [illegible] the great awkward-looking thresh[illegible] their smoke-begrimed engines be[illegible] the whirling harvesters, and miles [illegible] of wheat. [illegible] this farm were [illegible] like a ribbon, half a mile wide, [illegible] as far as from Chicago to Mil[illegible] it were in a single, rectangular [illegible] in width, it would be 45 miles [illegible] and there is not a fence, not [illegible] bush; only an occasional strip of [illegible] the golden that marks a road or [illegible].

[illegible] a little white house where the [illegible] lived—the commissary of a great [illegible]—and we inquired of the [illegible] Mr. Dalrymple. He impressed [illegible] that happened to drive up for [illegible] sent us to headquarters. [illegible] a cluster of great red barns, an [illegible] of cabbages, beets, onions and [illegible] a lazy-looking windmill that [illegible] as indifferent as if a regiment [illegible] were not working in the field, [illegible] plain but comfortable. We [illegible] door, and were shown into the [illegible] room was handsomely furnished, [illegible] of luxury, but no more [illegible] in the houses of "fore-handed" [illegible] the west.

[illegible] Mr. Dalrymple, and he came [illegible] above, a slender, quiet[illegible] with a pen behind his ear, whom [illegible] to be a schoolmaster or clerk. His hands were soft and [illegible] to the book or pen [illegible] his face, were it not cov[illegible] not so much burned as [illegible] cordially invited us to [illegible] dine, and suggested that [illegible] hitched up and drive us [illegible]. I noticed he always called [illegible].

[illegible] I asked him a few questions [illegible] to the yield this year.

"[illegible]," said Mr. Dalrymple. "[illegible] we are usually putting in a [illegible] miles around here was cov[illegible] the melted snow, and [illegible] a boat over a field where [illegible] will yield. I feared at [illegible] would be a failure, but [illegible] that the average acreage [illegible] bushels."

"[illegible] wheat?"

"[illegible] from the ordinary [illegible] riding about three train[illegible]."

"[illegible] is that?"

"[illegible]. We load a vessel [illegible] days and send it to Buffalo [illegible] at the market [illegible]."

"[illegible]," said Mr. Dalrymple, "[illegible] is $1 27 at Buffalo. [illegible] cents, so it nets us about [illegible]."

"[illegible] amount to?"

"[illegible] 20,000 bushels. Be[illegible] 30,000 bushels of oats, [illegible] stock."

"[illegible] enough to eat up 90,000 [illegible]."

[illegible] smiled pleasantly and re[illegible] horses and mules eat up a [illegible].

"[illegible] your crop cost you?"

"[illegible] $6 an acre to produce a [illegible] own stock and pay our [illegible] but when we hire men [illegible] it costs us about $8 an [illegible]."

"[illegible] your men?"

"[illegible] the regular hands, and [illegible] hands during harvest."

"[illegible] have you going to-day?"

"[illegible] self-binding harvesters and [illegible]. These 200 harvesters [illegible] 5000 acres a day, and the [illegible] 30,000 bushels a day. As [illegible] we bag the wheat, cart it [illegible] cars, empty the sacks and [illegible] loads daily."

"[illegible] keep your men?"

"[illegible] here at 5 o'clock this [illegible] have seen 300 men at break[illegible]."

[illegible] explained at length how [illegible] is conducted. The 30,[illegible] cultivation are divided into [illegible] acres each, under super[illegible] directly to Mr. [illegible] in-chief. Each of [illegible] again into battalions, [illegible] major, who has charge of [illegible] are three companies, [illegible] and cultivating a sec[illegible] acres of land. Each super[illegible] and harvests it, re[illegible] Mr. Dalrymple [illegible] the whole, but spends [illegible] time at the office, plan[illegible] the best results from [illegible]. The superintendents are [illegible] good order of their men, [illegible] and there is a decided [illegible] as to which can produce [illegible]. When the plowing com[illegible] the men go out in gangs, [illegible] under the direction of a [illegible] along on horseback to see [illegible] properly. Everything is [illegible] style.

[illegible] MOUNTAIN TUNNEL.

[illegible] on the Northern [illegible].

[illegible] Herald, Oct. 27.]

[illegible], who yesterday examined [illegible] site, gave a highly favorable re[illegible] and its convenience for expedi[illegible] judgment is that the formation [illegible] tunnel will pass will prove to be [illegible] of granite. Wood is con[illegible] abundance, and the dumping [illegible] would be desired for cheap and [illegible] of rock. Both Mr. Muir and [illegible] men in the business, and [illegible] the piercing of the backbone of [illegible] point selected is a comparative[illegible] undertaking. Mr. Muir is confi[illegible] "in the mountain, working [illegible] can be reached in fifteen [illegible] the drills are put in operation. [illegible] of the work would point to about [illegible] distance being pierced from the [illegible]. Grass and drainage both [illegible] while the debris, easily removed, [illegible] toward forming the "fill" ap[illegible] tunnel. The return of Col. [illegible] to put the tunnel preparations in [illegible] received contemplate the im[illegible] of the work. Telegrams of [illegible] from Vice President Oakes tells of [illegible] of all machinery, apparatus and [illegible] the equipment all coming by the [illegible] for the preparatory [illegible], and it is believed operations [illegible] at the earliest practicable mo[illegible].

[illegible] of the Tomato.

[illegible] ago a man who had recently [illegible] Bermuda Islands was sent to York [illegible] the same offence committed against [illegible] commonwealth. He had with him [illegible] he planted in the rich soil of the [illegible] the plants which sprang from the [illegible], he was discharged, and he [illegible] name or nature of them. They grew [illegible] fruit of a large size and unusua[illegible] this strange fruit ripened, its color [illegible] to a brilliant red, and became [illegible] and admiration to all the in[illegible]. Mrs. Klinefelter, the lady keeper [illegible] prisoners against eating any of the [illegible] it was poisonous, and besides [illegible] as she would endeavor to preserve [illegible] him should he return in time. [illegible] fruit was fully matured the Bermu[illegible] the jail and asked to see the [illegible] granted, he next called for [illegible] vinegar, and to the horror of the [illegible] to eat of the supposed poison[illegible] which that astonished the beholders. [illegible] the strange repast, he informed Mrs. [illegible] or vegetable was the tomato, or [illegible] it would be found wholesome and [illegible] seeds of the remaining tomatoes [illegible] preserved and distributed among the [illegible] of the jury, and thus this now [illegible] was introduced into the ancient [illegible] of York. For many years there[illegible] cultivated as an ornament rather than [illegible], but by degrees its merits began to be [illegible] understood and appreciated, and there[illegible] it grew into general public favor.

[illegible] "This world belongs to the ener[illegible] [illegible] that the loafer who stands on th[illegible] [illegible] that the world owes him a living is [illegible] harboring a mental delusion.—*New* [illegible]

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY.

What a Leading Chicago Paper says about it.

The war on the Hawaiian treaty is spreading. Eastern journals are now joining in the attack. It begins to be apparent that a sentiment will soon be created which will prove the abrogation of a treaty which "seems to have no purpose but to make fraud and rascality profitable." This is the expression of the Chicago *Tribune*, which discusses the subject clearly, as follows:

Some years ago, in 1877, the United States were literally seduced by California into making a treaty of reciprocity with the kingdom of Hawaii, or the so-called kingdom of the Sandwich Islands. This treaty was, by its terms, to run seven years, and will expire in 1884. Under this treaty the productions of either country were permitted to be imported into the other free of duty. We export hardly anything to the islands, but there is imported into this country therefrom sugar and rice in large quantities. The Californians and the people of the other Pacific states were clamorous for this treaty, they having the expectation that it would secure them cheap sugar, an article which was previously denied them because of the heavy freight charges placed thereon by the Pacific railways. The sugar from the Sandwich Islands was then selling at a few cents per pound, and if imported free of duty into California the expectation was that the people on the Pacific coast would have sugar at even less cost than the people on the Atlantic coast. The result shows how vain was this expectation, and how costly the experience of both the government and the people.

Last year there were 80,000,000 pounds or 40,000 tons of sugar imported from the Sandwich Islands into California. This was admitted free of duty, the exemption of duty equaling $2,500,000, or so much revenue lost to the government. This crude sugar is received by the two refineries in California, they having the same interest, and they could well afford to sell the sugar at much less than it could be sold for at the east. The duties paid on the Atlantic and not paid on the Pacific equal five cents per pound of refined sugar. The Pacific refineries are therefore in a position to sell their sugar at that much less per pound than the refineries on the eastern coast. But the people of the Pacific states do not share any of the benefits of this arrangement. Refined sugars in California are protected by the long distance from New York to California. The prices demanded for it by the San Francisco refineries are the prices of New York, with the cost of transportation added. The cost of transportation was for a long time one cent per pound, or $20 per ton, that being the protection afforded by the long distance and this one cent per pound was added to the price in California with religious fidelity.

Even under this enormous cost of transportation, so high were the prices on sugar in California, there were several shipments from New York to that place; but this has been now suppressed by an arrangement between the refiners of San Francisco and the Pacific railways. This arrangement is that the railroads have doubled the rate of freight on sugar, from $20 to $40 per ton, which effectually prohibits any sugar being sent from the east to California; in consideration of it is, the refiners pay the railroad company $100,000 a year on 2500 tons not carried by the road.

The sugar refined on the Pacific coast annually reaches 40,000,000 pounds, and by this arrangement with the railways the refiners are now able to add 2 cents per pound to all the sugar they sell, or $800,000 clear bounty and for which they pay the railroads only $100,000 in lieu of the freight they would have received for the transportation of sugar.

Among the other articles admitted from the Sandwich islands free of duty is rice. So soon as the treaty was ratified the islands were promptly supplied with Chinese coolies who perform all the labor. The food of the Chinese is largely, if not mainly, rice. In order to secure good prices for the native rice the islanders began and maintain an importation of rice from China to feed these Chinese coolies, while all the rice grown in the islands, with perhaps a liberal addition of that from China, is sent to this country, where it is admitted free of duty. The loss of revenue on this rice is estimated in San Francisco at $500,000 a year. In the meantime this rice is sold to consumers in this country at the full price paid for all other rice on which the duty is paid.

This is the actual outcome of the treaty which was supposed to be reciprocal, and from which the people residing on the Pacific coast expected such profits and advantages. In the matter of sugar the people of California now pay more for their sugar than they would pay if the treaty had never been made; the government loses about $3,000,000 in revenue on sugar and rice, and the refiners by their corrupt arrangements with the Pacific railroads are enabled to plunder the consumers of sugars to the extent of $800,000 a year without a pretense of consideration.

We think there can hardly be two opinions as to the mistake made in this treaty, and as to the total failure of all the benefits expected from it. It has become an outrage and an enormous tax upon the people who expected great beneficial results from it. This treaty will expire by limitation in 1884, but so notorious and evident are its iniquities, congress might well interpose its authority, and by directing that the proper notice be given it may be terminated a year hence. At present the treaty serves no purpose except to make fraud and rascality profitable.

MR. NYE RESIGNS

And stated his Reasons for Giving up His Office.

To the Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Several months ago I resigned as United States commissioner of this judicial district. The government did not accept my resignation, thus tacitly asserting that there was no one who was considered competent to take my place in holding up this corner of the national fabric.

I now once more resign. I do not do so because I am displeased with the government, or because I do not care for public life. There is no reason why the government and myself should not continue to be friends, but under the new *regime* for United States commissioners of district courts, I am compelled to retire from the official capacity which I have long filled with so much skill and credit, both to myself and the United States.

The department of justice now requires me to furnish a detailed statement each month of all the business done by the commissioner, with his official certificate attached. I am also required to keep a large volume in my office as a record of the United States cases examined by me. I am to do this at my own expense in order that the honor and high moral tone of the nation may remain unsmirched.

All these requirements I could, of course, comply with, but I am cursed with the horrible apprehension that in the future I shall be required to do more of this till the expense will be more than I can meet. I could now, of course, get little chores to do around town, enough for necessary funds to buy the records etc., but before another year the government may require me to buy a marble top center table and two or three paintings by the old masters, in order to give the popular amount of terror to the United States criminals. This would compel me to go without a new overcoat and underclothes, of which I am sadly in need. I had hoped that with the financial prosperity of the past year, there would be one case, at least, for examination for which I could realize $6 or $7, and which would ease this branch of the department of justice temporarily, but I have been disappointed all the way through. I could squeeze along without the overcoat in order to get the required record this winter, but the underclothes I feel as if I ought to have.

I might die suddenly while on the bench, and it would sound harshly if the telegraphic dispatch were to state that when the *post mortem* was held the jury found a verdict that the United States commissioner had died from exposure and a temporary stagnation in underclothes.

Our winters here are quite severe, and if the department of justice should some day require me in my official capacity to buy an upright piano and keep it on file, I would have to clothe myself in my unswerving integrity and a pair of gold-bowed eyeglasses.

There is no question about the air of cheerfulness that a piano would give to my office, especially if a lady were to be fined on some charge or another, for she could bang an overture out of the instrument while waiting for the United States attorney to come—and it would help to kill time, but the court would either have to lock itself in an adjoining closet till the defendant had gone, or ask her to loan him her shawl during the trial.

You will see from these suggestions whither we are drifting.

I will now turn the office over to the department. It consists of a pine box with some specimens of second-hand chewing tobacco preserved in sawdust and a baldheaded feather duster. The department will please receipt to me for these archives, as I desire to have everything done correctly and with the usual amount of precision and delay.

The United States in my resignation sustains a loss which it can ill afford, and the national superstructure becomes almost a tottering wreck. The popular man may be raised up for this crisis, but it is not at all probable.

Dr. Tanner would be a good man. I simply throw his out as a suggestion.

Still he would require clothes. I hadn't thought of that.

It is very seldom that you find a man with the happy union of qualifications necessary for this office. You may secure a man who can live on the delightful climate and what cold food he can secure among the neighbors, but he is liable to have an ungovernable appetite for clothes, while on the other hand you may find a man who is the exact *vice versa* or whatever you may call it, of the other man.

You will perhaps wonder at the delay of my last monthly report, but it is easily explained. The man who promised that he would come before me in August and acknowledge a deed and pay me two bits for it, came to me in September and told me that he didn't make the sale of property that he had anticipated.

I now resign.

* * * * * * * * *

Congress may take such action in acknowledgment of my past services as it may see fit.

Whatever appropriation is made will be thankfully received and receipted.

I would also receipt my winter pants at the same time.

I find that I can starve to death just as successfully in journalism as I can in my official capacity, and I hope that the government will not feel hurt over my course.

Handling the amount of money that I have, being a United States commissioner, has been a terrible strain on me, and I resign before it is too late.

I resign while I have the manhood still left to overmaster my fiendish desire to embezzle the coal hod and the front door of the office.

Hoping that no further explanation will be necessary, I subscribe myself,

Yours, with a moderate amount of firmness, and a passionate desire for grub,

BILL NYE.

Pauperism in London.

[Pall Mall Gazette, Oct. 13.]

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that in the first week in October there were 80,617 paupers in the metropolis, of whom 49,0[illegible]8 were in-door and 37,734 out-door. This shows an increase of 2371, 4783 and 10,053, as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1880, 1879 and 1878, respectively. The vagrants relieved on the last day of the first week in October numbered 1075, of whom 798 were men, 207 women and 70 children under 16.

Mr. Wheelwright, of South American celebrity, left $138,000, which is now ready for use, to found a school in Newburyport, Mass., to educate young men in practical business knowledge.

PERSONAL MENTION.

The London *Echo* says: "To write about a rebellion is generally more pleasant and profitable than to be engaged in one. Mr. Jefferson Davis' political endeavor brought him nothing but defeat. His history of the endeavor has already made him sure of no less than £10,000."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that Senator Edmunds must, since the retirement of Senator Thurman, feel very lonesome in a chamber which does not contain a single man who can discuss a point of constitutional law with him on anything like equal terms.

It seems that Mr. Harrison is not the only "Boy Preacher." One Meredith, who is given the same title, has been on trial at Canton, Ill., before the Methodist conference, on a charge of "swearing, drunkenness, lying, smoking and claiming to be a republican when he was a democrat."

A correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* relates that some forty-five years ago Hannibal Hamlin met with a reverse in a town meeting, and returning to his office threw himself upon a lounge and exclaimed, "Oh, political death! how much more dreadful than the death eternal!" He has since been senator, vice-president, collector of Boston and now minister to Spain.

Uncle Sammy Tilden is building a great big wing to his residence, large enough to accommodate the largest kind of a political delegation from any state in the Union; yet he finds ample time between looking after carpenters, plumbers, masons, bricklayers, painters and such, and in safely investing his surplus income of $1000 a day, to look after politics, with a view of securing the delegation from the Empire state in 1884.

New York *Truth* says: "Nothing can be more disagreeable than the talk of a grand-nephew of Baron Steuben about instituting legal proceedings for the recovery of the lands granted to that eminent soldier of fortune by the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, for his services in the American revolution. It was evidently the baron's purpose, as appears, by his will, to disinherit all his relatives, and it is indelicate, to say the least of it, that there should be an unseemly contest after the lapse of a century."

Jefferson Davis says that Albert Sidney Johnston "was doubtless the most perfect soldier of the war on either side;" that Stonewall Jackson was "the greatest executive officer of the confederate army;" that Joe Johnson "retreated the spirit all out of what was at one time as fine a body of troops as the confederacy had;" that Lee "had the most delicate conception of honor of any man I ever met." As to Lee he adds: "General Lee communicated to me the fact that he intended to write his recollections of the conflict, but he died before he began it. I can very well understand the reluctance with which General Lee would take up that subject. It was an exceedingly painful one to him. It was like a man's performing a surgical operation upon himself, and Lee was a very sensitive man. He had attained a high place in the estimation of the world and in the hearts of the people, and he naturally shrunk from putting on paper himself the record of failure."

LITERARY NOTES.

An edition of 135,000 is claimed for the November number of the *Century Magazine*. Of *Harper's*, 30,000 sell in England.

The *Critic* learns that Mr. Robert Browning was not consulted in the foundation of the Browning Society in London, and that it does not meet with his approval.

Mr. John Morley is at Inverness working night and day on his life of "Cobden," which he is anxious to get before the English public at once in view of the "fair trade" and reciprocity discussion. He will endeavor to show how Cobden would treat the new cry against absolute free trade.

Professor Edward A. Freeman, who is now visiting this country, has a new historical work being brought out by the Clarendon Press which describes "The Life and Reign of William Rufus and the Accession of Henry I.," in two volumes.

It is now known that at the time of his death the late Dr. John Hill, Burton was preparing a new edition of "The Book Hunter," which, to his apparent satisfaction, had long been out of print. His wife will complete the revision and add a memoir of her husband.

The *Californian* for November is an unusually good number. "One of the World Builders," a serial story, by Joaquin Miller, is racy and will be read with interest. "A Deaf Mute and his Education," by Warring Wilkinson; "The Coming Garden Art," by Charles H. Schinn; "The Utility of Studying Latin," by Martin Kellogg; "California Indians and Their Food," by B. B. Redding;" and "The Legacy of Civil Service Reform," by C. F. H. Palmer, are all first-class articles.

Washington Irving's home of Sunnyside remains within and without just as he left it. The house is small, but snug and commodious and his study is a very agreeable room, with the morning sun upon it. When he settled there the situation was delightfully quiet and secluded, but to-day the triple track of railroad, just below the bluff on which the cottage is perched, involves considerable noise of traffic and, what is worse, screaming of steam whistles. The place, which is in very nice order, is tenanted in summer by the two maiden daughters of his brother.

"The Shakespeare Phrase Book" by Mr. John Bartlett, author of the well-known dictionary of "Familiar Quotations," differs from the standard concordance in being an index to phrases rather than words, its plan being "to take every sentence" from Shakespeare's dramatic works "which contains an important thought, with so much of the context as preserved the sense and to put each sentence under its principal words, arranged in alphabetical order." By this means the book gives the complete sense, as far as requisite for quotation, and yet it fills but a fragment of the space necessary for a concordance.

THE SCRAP HEAP.

Eva Hill's tongue won't go off, owing to the architectural carving done to it during the past season, and Ben writhes in anguish under the prodding of Edmunds.

Startling domestic intelligence from the New York *Herald*: "The best dish-cloths are made of corsets, with the whalebones all out and only the cords left in."

The amount of cotton manufactured in Great Britain in 1880 was 1,405,000,000 pounds. The amount manufactured in the United States was 930,000,000 pounds.

The Boston *Herald* estimates that Boston will have in twenty-five years a population of 500,000 within the city limits. Taking the past ten years as a guide, Chicago will have in the next twenty-five years a population of 3,000,000.

"I think," said a farmer, "I should make a good congressman, for I use their language. I received two bills the other day, with requests for immediate payment; the one I ordered to be laid on the table—the other to be read that day six months."

Buffalo are very plentiful this season in the Judith Basin, Montana, and hunters anticipate a rich harvest. If the animals be slaughtered in the future as they were last year, but a short time will elapse before the Yellowstone region will no longer be a home for buffalo.

The returns of the state election in Kentucky held in August last were not figured up conclusively until last week, and we learn from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* that these returns show that J. W. Tate, democratic candidate for state treasurer, has a majority of 114,795. Tate must breathe easier now that he knows he is out of the woods.

The Russian government has undertaken a more difficult task than the suppression of nihilism. Dispatches state it proposes to regulate the telephone. When Alexander has shouted, "Hello! Hello! Central office!" until he is hoarse, and thinks the nihilists have exploded two million bombs in his left ear, he will hang the man who suggested his having any thing to do with the "dod gasted" thing.

ALLEGED JOKES.

Educational: A Vassar college girl, upon being asked if she liked codfish balls, said she never attended any.—*Boston Post.*

Rather tough: To tell some men not to associate with bad company is tantamount to saying that they must get rid of themselves.—*Somerville Journal.*

A member of the New Hampshire legislature denounced a bill that was under discussion as "treacherous as was the stabbing of Cæsar by Judas in the Roman capital."—*Boston Post*

The man with a corn who imprudently kicks an old hat off the sidewalk, not knowing there is a brick inside of it, can appreciate the feelings of the French in Tunis.—*Texas Siftings.*

Mr. Rutherford B. Hayes is heard from occasionally, but there's never a word from Rogers, the late sad-eyed secretary. He's probably keeping a temperance hotel somewhere.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Struck a popular chord: "I recognize the navy," said a political orator, as he was about to define the functions of that institution. "Lend us your spy-glass," was the response from a thousand throats.—*New Haven Register.*

Two Hearts that beat as two: She (of literary turn)—"Doesn't this remind you of a lawn fete under Louis XIV?" He (matter-of-fact)—"Beg pardon, that was rather before my time, you know." Silence.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Curious coincidence: Western Wisconsin is full of wild white pigeons that "give a snowy look to the forests. [P. S.—The wild white pigeons are most numerous where the tame white liars are thickest. But the Wisconsin papers do not mention this curious coincidence.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Complimentary notice: "Don't you know that it is a felony to steal a pocket-book?" asked an Austin judge of a hard case. "Yes, I knows it, Jedge, but dat ar pocket-book bulged out so at de sides dat I b'leeve you has so much sperit in yer dat yer would hab made a break for it yerself, Jedge, ef nobody was watchin' yer."—*Texas Siftings.*

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In the contest for superiority, both for cushions and best work, at the Mechanics' Pavilion, the authorized judges unanimously awarded the First Prize to Delaney's Cushions (exhibited by the undersigned) over J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., of Chicago, San Francisco, etc. (Oregon manufacture vs. Chicago manufacture) held October, 1881.
CHAS. LOUIS KUHN.

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THE MUMMIES AT THEBES.

Some of them Described by a Person who has seen Them.

[London Times.]

The following are extracts from a letter just received from Mr. Alexander Peake (dated Cairo, Aug. 31), who holds the office of inspector of provinces in upper Egypt under the controle generale. The description he gives of a personal examination of the antiquities tabulated in M. Maspero's memoir will be read with interest. "All those who take an interest in the past life of this country have been waiting with the utmost anxiety the arrival from upper Egypt of the proofs of the reported grand discovery made lately, and which Herr E. Brugsch has gone to bring home to Cairo, said to consist of various kings and queens who have long been known by name, but have scarcely been thought to exist longer in the state in which they are well known to have been preserved after their death. I should like to describe in detail all there is to see. But this must be left to those more competent than myself, and from whom you will get an historical account. A few, however, of the most important things may be interesting, which will give you an idea of the great value of this discovery.

"Through the kindness of a friend I had the pleasure of visiting the museum, and the most interesting of many interesting objects, to an ordinary visitor, are its various and numerous cases containing the mummies of ancient Egyptians and over 25 royal personages. English people will generally feel more deeply the value of these discoveries when it is known that among the royal mummies are to be found the embalmed bodies of the King Thothmes III. about B. C. 1600, and King Rameses II., about B. C. 1330. The former it was who ordered the execution of the obelisk which now ornaments the Thames Embankment, and the latter who, 270 years later, added his own titles to those already inscribed by order of his predecessor, Thothmes III. It is difficult to realize the fact that side by side in the Boulak museum one can now see the actual bodies, inclosed in their respective cases, of men whose orders caused the execution of the monument so lately the object of so much interest in England, and which, in almost [illegible], has survived 3000 years. It is curious to note in these cases containing the royal mummies the flowers (among the number the now obsolete lotos), and garlands with which it was the custom to encircle the neck of the embalmed body after swathing with cloth, perfect in form, but, perhaps, not unnaturally faded and dry. It is supposed that these royal mummies were removed from their own tombs and sarcophagi to prevent their being desecrated by an invader, perhaps Cambyses, and placed for safety in the pit just discovered. This would seem to be corroborated by the fact that Belzoni found and took away to England a sarcophagus, but without any mummy, some years ago, and that the body for which that same sarcophagus was made and said to contain at one time is now found among the number collected in the Dayr-el-Bahar, and now lying at Boulak side by side with the supposed father of Rameses II., during whose reign, it is said, Moses was born (somewhere about the sixth year).

"One of the most magnificent of the mummy cases is that containing the body of King Rameses' daughter (possible the identical lady who found Moses in the cradle among the bulrushes), which is in a most perfect state of preservation, looking, as it lies in its coffin, just as if it had only a few hours previously left the hands of the people whose duty it was to embalm and swathe it in its cloth. The coffin is most beautifully finished and ornamented with colors and a sort of mosaic of precious stones. The colors are as fresh as though only done yesterday. It is to be regretted that much of the valuable mosaic has been robbed, having been clipped off, evidently with some sharp instrument. The crystal eyes have also been removed, but the breast ornamentations fortunately remain perfect and untouched thus giving one an idea of the grandeur of this case before its mutilation. If all the wives and children of this distinguished monarch were treated in the same fashion as this daughter, one may hope to some day find other specimens of this grandeur, for he is said to have had many wives and 170 children. It was during his son's reign (his successor) that the plague of Egypt occurred and the exodus of the Israelites.

"Everyone will await with much impatience the translation of the various papyri, which form anything but the least important portion of this discovery, and may possibly prove its most valuable feature, as throwing conclusive light upon many points which are now much disputed among savants of Egyptology. Many alabaster vases were also found, which are said to contain the heart, etc., of defunct kings and queens, etc. Small statues in many hundreds have also been added to the already large stock in the museum; also a most curious tent made of pieces of leather of different colors sown together and bearing the cartouche of some king, and hieroglyphs embroidered in various colors. It is supposed to have formed a canopy over the sarcophagus of some king or queen. Another curious feature in this collection from the Dayr-el-Bahari is a number of hair wigs, the property of royal personages, who upon occasions of grand ceremony thus adorned themselves. There are many other things of great interest, but you will see from the foregoing how valuable and grand has been and is this collection."

EATING BEFORE SLEEPING.

An Old-Time rule Reversed by an Advocate of Late Suppers.

[New York Journal of Commerce.]

Man is the only animal that can be taught to sleep quietly on an empty stomach. The brute creation resents all efforts to coax them to such a violation of the laws of nature. The lion roars in the forest until he has found his prey, and when he has devoured it he sleeps over until he needs another meal. The horse will paw all night in the stable and the pig will squeal in the pen, refusing all rest or sleep until they are fed. The animals which chew the cud have their own provision for a late meal just before dropping off to their nightly slumbers.

Man can train himself to the habit of sleeping without a preceding meal, but only after long years of practice. As he comes into the world nature is too strong for him, and he must be fed before he will sleep. A child's stomach is small, and when perfectly filled, if no sickness disturbs it, sleep follows naturally and inevitably. As digestion goes on the stomach begins to empty. A single fold in it will make the little sleeper restless; two will waken it, and if it is hushed again to repose the nap is short, and three folds put an end to the slumber. Paregoric or other narcotic may close its eyes again, but without either food or some stupefying drug it will not sleep, no matter how healthy it may be. Not even an angel who learned the art of minstrelsy in a celestial choir can sing a babe to sleep on an empty stomach.

We use the oft-quoted illustration, "sleeping as sweetly as an infant," because this slumber of a child follows immediately after its stomach is filled with wholesome food. The sleep which comes to adults long hours after partaking of food, and when the stomach is nearly or quite empty, is not after the type of infantile repose. There is all the difference in the world between the sleep of refreshment and sleep of exhaustion.

To sleep well the blood that swells the veins in the head during our busy hours must flow back, leaving a greatly diminished volume behind the brow that lately throbbed with such vehemence. To digest well this blood is needed at the stomach, and nearer the fountains of life. It is a fact established beyond the possibility of contradiction that sleep aids digestion, and that the process of digestion is conducive to refreshing sleep. It needs no argument to convince us of this mutual relation. The drowsiness which always follows the well-ordered meal is itself a testimony of nature to this interdependence.

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[illegible] posse, after a prolonged chase and [illegible] fight, captured and jailed four notorious [illegible] thieves at Coarjos. There were five thieves in [illegible] party, one of whom was killed and one wound[illegible]. Their names are not known.

Another Man Killed.

[illegible], Cal., Nov. 12.—Andy Bigger shot and im[illegible] killed Tobe Williams last night.

Cyclone in Mississippi.

[illegible], Nov. 12.—A cyclone struck the premises [illegible] F. Ash, near Madison station, yesterday, [illegible] demolishing and carrying away all the [illegible] and severely injuring Mrs. Ash, her two [illegible] and four other persons.

[illegible] pump out the mine and repair the break. The mine is the largest soft coal mine working in America.

[illegible] Cherry Tooth Paste.
An aromatic combination for the preservation of the Teeth and Gums. It is far superior to any preparation of its kind in the market. In large, handsome opal pots, price 60 cents. For sale by Woodard, Clarke & Co., Portland, Oregon.

Those pretty woolen hoods for young ladies in delicate shades can be found in greatest profusion at lowest prices in our establishment.
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ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.—A telegram dated Djiddah, Nov. 6, announces that cholera at Mecca had increased. The mortality on the 3d, 4th and 5th, was 65, 215 and 3[illegible] respectively.

Trouble with Pilgrims.

Caravans comprising 5[illegible] pilgrims, left for Mecca the sixth inst. It is feared the Egyptian troops stationed at Elwady, will be unwilling or unable to prevent them from entering the town.

All Trouble Over.

BOMBAY, Nov. 12.—Heavy rains have occurred in Mysore and prices of food have consequently fallen 25 per cent. The anxiety in regard to crops has abated.

[illegible] in Cumberland and Westmoreland, agriculture is at a low [illegible] of prosperity, and from the Tyne to the Thames, according to the London *Times*, and from the Severn to the Solent, comes the same story. From the fertile flats of Holderness and the light chalk wolds of the East Riding of Yorkshire to the broad vales of Somerset and the sheep walks of Wilts, from the fens of Cambridgeshire to the hop gardens of Kent, the cry, only varied in degree by circumstances, arises of distress and ruin. The chief causes of this distress, aside from successive bad seasons, are set down as follows: Excessive rents, unfair taxation, want of security for capital, injury from game, increased cost of labor, and heavy losses of live stock from contagious disease.

THE ROUND OF LIFE.

Two children down by the shining strand,
With eyes as blue as the summer sea,
While the sinking sun fills all the land
With the glow of a golden mystery;
Laughing aloud at the sea mew's cry,
Gazing with joy on its snowy breast,
Till the first star looks from the evening sky
And the amber bars stretch over the west.

A soft green dell by the breezy shore,
A sailor lad and a maiden fair;
Hand clasped in hand, while the tale of yore
Is born again on the listening air.
For love is young, though love be old,
And love alone the heart can fill;
And the dear old tale that has been told
In the days gone by is spoken still.

A trim-built home on a sheltered bay;
A wife looking out on the glistening sea;
A prayer for the loved one far away,
And prattling lisps 'neath the old roof-tree.
A lifted latch and a radiant face
By the open door in the falling night;
A welcome home and a warm embrace
From the love of his youth and his children bright.

An aged man in an old arm-chair
A golden light from the western sky;
His wife by his side, with her silvered hair,
And the open book of God close by.
Sweet on the bay the gloaming falls,
And bright is the glow of the evening star;
But dearer to them are the jasper walls
And the golden streets of the land afar.

An old churchyard on a green hillside,
Two lying still in their peaceful rest;
The fishermen's boats going out with the tide
In the fiery glow of the amber west.
Children's laughter and old men's sighs,
The night that follows the morning clear,
A rainbow bridging our darkened skies,
Are the round of our lives from year to year.

—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE OLD MAN'S STORY.

Twice a day, morning and night, the feeble steps wended their way to the orchard back of almshouse. His face was seamed and tracked over by the footsteps of time; his hair was silver white, and when he spoke there was a tremulous tone to his voice, very saddening to the listener. Three score and ten; an inmate of a pauper home; and yet, no matter how dismal was the weather, that same bent form would wend its way to the orchard.

We followed him one day late in autumn. The "sere and yellow leaf" strewed the ground, the grass was just receiving the first touches of the chill, and drooped by the wayside hedge, or hung in brown and yellow festoons over the little meadow brook.

The sky was gray and sullen, mottled here and there by scurrying storm clouds. A drear, dismal day, such an one as leads men's thoughts to melancholy fancies. Underneath the naked branches of a gnarled apple tree was found the old man.

His form was bending over a low, humble mound; his lips were vaguely uttering something unintelligible to our ears; his fingers, trembling and shaking, were picking the leaves from among the scant grass. The face of the old man was sorrowful, and the old straw hat lay on the mound near him; his hair fell back upon his neck and shoulders.

"Friend, who do you come here every day? Why do you visit this spot?" we accosted him.

He turned half startledly toward us, upon his face a look of pain, and in his eyes an expression of pitiful melancholy.

"Hush! She's here. Down here," he said, pointing to the mound—a grave.

"Who?"

"Here, sit down; I'll tell you the story. They all know about it here—perhaps you don't. I will tell you."

We sat down by the old man, and he told us his sad story.

"Many, many years ago, a little stranger, a babe, was sent to bless two people living in a small red farmhouse among the trees. The babe grew and thrived, and oh, what a comfort it was to those who watched over its growth to see it daily growing more and more beautiful. We called it Madge, we, its father and mother. The mother, she is lying down there under the withered grass; and the father, he's sitting here, old and sorrowing with a withered heart. Madge was a favorite among the neighbors, and was always the belle of any gathering for miles around.

"She grew so sweet, so lovely, and—she was so trusting, gentle a daughter. But there, I need not tell you of that, for it only makes the pain here in my breast sharper. What a joy was ours when she came tripping home from school each day with her books. What a glad light shone in her mother's eyes as she sat and gazed lovingly upon Madge studying her books at evening in the old farmhouse.

"Finally the girl graduated; how lovely she looked when she stepped out upon the stage in the academy, to take her part in the exercises of closing day. After the exercises were over, they had a dance in the town hall. Madge was the belle, and it made my brain dizzy when I saw his face, the handsome stranger's, bending over the sweet face of Madge.

"He was visiting at a neighbor's house for a few weeks, you see. You can guess the rest, for Madge was the beauty of the place, and he began to come and see her.

"They told me that his father was a rich city merchant; that his mother and sisters were leaders of society; and finally they said that he was a smart young fellow, who would make his mark.

"Stranger, he did make it; but O God! how it bowed down our hearts, how it clouded our days and turned all our sunshine into darkness.

"'Twas the old story. Madge was innocent, and was carried away by the stranger's city ways and genteel demeanor. He must have turned the girl's head with his false tongue and smooth words. One morning Madge was missing; the next day and the next, and Madge did not come; the young stranger, he too was gone.

"One, two, three years went by, and not a word or trace did we hear of her. The young man's people were very quiet about the matter and if they knew anything about Madge, they never told us.

"One winter's night, when we sat in the old kitchen, her mother and I, a sleep came over us both, I think; for we both dreamed that our Madge came again, and was seated in her little chair by the fire.

"We awoke. Madge, our Madge had come back. She must have slipped through the narrow doorway while we slept, for there she sat upon her chair. Oh, how white her face was, how black her hair looked, all hanging down about her neck and shoulders. How hollow her eyes were, and—oh, God! how pained was the expression which shone in them as the firelight played upon her features.

"And—hush—it was the cry of a babe—she held a child upon her lap. It was a pretty little thing, with our Madge's face, but his, the stranger's eyes.

"We never chided Madge; I took the babe and kept it quiet, while Madge's mother put our stray daughter to bed.

"She never awoke, for the exposure, illness, and heart disappointment had done their work. We laid her to rest in the village burying-ground, and then went home. The babe grew, and finally, one day, he, his father, came and took the child away with him. I didn't ask for no explanation, for we understood it all.

"Things went bad from that time with us; after a time the old place was sold; the lawyers got it all, and—we were sent to the poor house. See, Madge's mother, died then. I wanted her to be laid here, where I could come and visit the spot every day.

"It does me good, yet it's painful, to sit here and think of the days long ago. Perhaps—hush! I hope it won't last long, for I have such sweet dreams at night; and by day, I sit and dream too; for I hear familiar voices come to me from somewhere, and they tell me 'Come.'

"Good-day, stranger, I thank you for your sympathy."

We left him. His tears were too sacred for eyes to gaze on, his sorrow too deep for stranger's comforting condolence.

The next day and the next he visited the place, and then one eve, just as the shadows began to fall, they went to look for the old man, and found him sleeping the last sleep.

You Sweet Thing.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The other evening a curbstone broker named Fuller, while standing in the door of a livery stable on Sixth street, addressed a strange young lady as "you sweet thing." The sweet thing turned on her heel as quick as a flash and struck the insolent fellow such a blow with her parasol that she sent his cigar flying out of his mouth. A second crash with the sunshade knocked the conceit so completely out of the curbstone fiend that he yelled for mercy, and dashed away toward one of the horse stalls for protection. The enraged young lady followed the coward and demoralized speculator and banged him at every bound, until in desperation he threw himself on the floor and almost kicked the plaster off the ceiling in his effort to ward off the blows. After beating the fellow until she was tired, the "sweet thing" folded the shreds of her parasol round its bent and battered ribs and walked away, followed by the prayers and admiring glances of every one who witnessed the affair.

A PAINFUL SCANDAL.

[New York Times.]

The Rev. Leonard W. Bacon, of Connecticut, together with Congressman Wait and a Mr. R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, have recently been subjected to a great deal of unfair and unpleasant criticism by the ribald press of the country. It is alleged that on Sunday before last Dr. Bacon and the two other persons above named were guilty of violating the so-called Sabbath laws of the state of Connecticut by taking a pleasure drive on Sunday afternoon. It has even been said that certain wicked men proposed to cause the arrest of Dr. Bacon, with the expectation that he would be fined for his breach of law. As to the R. B. Hayes who accompanied Dr. Bacon on his Sunday drive, it has been widely asserted that he was an ex-president of the United States, and that his conduct was in painful contrast with his refusal while in office to travel on Sunday. It is time that the real truth as to the now famous Sunday drive should be told and that Dr. Bacon and ex-President Hayes should be vindicated.

Nothing is better established than that Dr. Bacon is strongly in favor of the strict observance of the Connecticut "Sabbath laws" by other people. Not very long ago he made himself prominent by efforts to put a stop to Sunday steamboat excursions from the town in which he resides. He maintained that it was a sin of enormous magnitude for people to go on a Sunday pleasure excursion, and he successfully appealed to the then almost forgotten "Sabbath laws" to put a stop to Sunday steamboat trips. In this undertaking Dr. Bacon was finally successful. The excursion boat was compelled to remain at her wharf during Sunday, and the wicked people who had been accustomed to spend Sunday on the water were compelled to remain at home.

This act sufficiently proved that Dr. Bacon holds the old-fashioned puritan views as to Sunday, and that he looks with the utmost horror upon "Sabbath-breaking"—when, therefore, it was announced that he had taken a pleasure drive on Sunday, his former admirers were greatly shocked; as, indeed, they had a right to be. For, if Dr. Bacon takes pleasure drives on Sunday, it proves one of two things—either he was willing to commit a deliberate sin, or he was not sincere when he told the steamboat proprietors that "Sabbath breaking" was sinful. Fortunately, we have a true explanation of his so-called pleasure ride, which completely vindicates him.

Dr. Bacon's child, or at least, some other child, was sick on the Sunday in question, and, as a work of necessity and mercy, he took the child for a drive, so that it could breathe the fresh air. His conduct was materially different from that of a mother who, having no carriage of her own, should take her sick child on board a Sunday excursion steamboat in order to give it fresh air. The difference is the difference between land and water. Dr. Bacon doubtless believes that it is wrong for any other person to take a sick child on the water on Sunday, but he holds that it is perfectly right for him to take a sick child for a drive on Sunday. Only a perverse and uncharitable man could find anything inconsistent in the doctor's creed or conduct.

But, it will be asked, were Congressman Wait and the Mr. R. B. Hayes who took part in the drive, also sick children, or were they each in charge of a sick child. It is not alleged that they were. They accompanied Dr. Bacon in his errand of necessity and mercy because they wanted to see the country. In fact they went with him for amusement. It is useless to deny that these two men broke the Connecticut Sabbath. They distinctly violated the law forbidding persons to drive for pleasure on Sunday, and, so far as is known, they have not attempted to make any defense. Still it is difficult to see how Dr. Bacon was in any way responsible for the wrongdoing of these men. He did not force them to get into his carriage, and he did not compel them to enjoy themselves. In view of the known character of Dr. Bacon, it is very probable that he endeavored, as far as possible to make the pleasure excursion of his two companions as gloomy and uninteresting as possible, and it is even conceivable that with this view he repeated to them the whole of one of his sermons in denunciation of "Sabbath-breaking." Of course, there is no use in arguing with those wrong-headed people who pretend that if it is a sin for a steamboat captain to allow people to travel on his steamboat on Sunday it was a sin for Bacon to allow Hayes and Wait to drive in his carriage on Sunday. People who cannot see the difference between a pleasure excursion on board a boat and a pleasure excursion in a carriage, cannot expect that reasonable men will waste time in trying to enlighten them.

The fact that the R. B. Hayes who accompanied Dr. Bacon on his Sunday drive was a "Sabbath-breaker" shows that the man was not that other man who until recently occupied the White House. President Hayes was as warm a friend of "Sabbath laws" as he was of temperance, and refused to travel on Sunday as stoutly as he refused to allow his guests to drink anything but water at his table. To suppose that so good a man would be guilty of driving about a Connecticut town on Sunday to amuse himself and to "see the objects of interest" is preposterous. The good R. B. Hayes is probably the best man who ever lived, and, without doubt, he would rather lose a sum of money than do a wrong act. Moreover, the R. B. Hayes who drove with Dr. Bacon on Sunday made himself liable to a fine; and if any one believes that ex-President R. B. Hayes would place himself in such a position it shows a painful ignorance of the ex-president's character.

Let us hope that no more will be said of Dr. Bacon's Sunday ride. Above all, let us hope that no wicked steamboat excursionist will cause his arrest. The sinful R. B. Hayes has already left the state, and so is safe from arrest, and no one would dream of arresting a congressman for mere "Sabbath-breaking." Good men ought to stoutly refuse to pay any further attention to the scandal, and bad men ought to recognize the difference between Dr. Bacon and a steamboat captain, and between land and water, and between a good ex-president and a reckless person bearing the same name.

Common Sense in the Poultry Yard.

Common sense is too often uncommon sense, and there is more truth than novelty in this sentiment in its application to poultry keeping. It is not my intention to criticise nonsensical ways, but to show ways sensible.

The "poultry" that everybody keeps are technically designated "Fowls," or "Barndoor Fowls." As a rule they are kept in small flocks, fed chiefly upon what no farmer misses. On most farms a flock of twelve to forty hens will pick up a living without receiving a particle of grain from May to October, including both months. Their food consists of insects, seed, and grass or weeds; they need fresh water besides. What wonder is it that fowls thus kept are demonstrably more profitable than any class of stock, or any crop on the farm.

This is the best way to keep fowls, provided they can be induced to lay where their eggs can be found when fresh. To accomplish this a house of some kind is needed where the fowls may be shut in occasionally for a few days at a time, so as to make them roost and lay in convenient places. If fowls can roost in the trees, lay all over the farm, and "dust" themselves in the road, they will almost surely be healthy, lay a great many eggs and keep in good condition. Besides, every now and then a hen will unexpectedly appear with a brood of ten or a dozen chicks, hatched under some bush where she had "stolen" her nest and done her hatching. That is all very well, so far as the hen is concerned, but no one wants it to happen. We wish the hens to lay and sit where we can put what eggs we please under them for hatching—and what is still more important, we wish to be able to collect the eggs for use or for sale daily. A fresh egg is a joy, a good gift of Heaven—a "perfectly good" egg is an abomination. An egg, to be fit to eat, or for sale, must be fresh beyond a peradventure, and utterly untainted with a suspicion of having been brooded or weathered. For this reason it is a most untidy thing to use natural nest eggs. The nest egg, after a while is almost surely gathered, and of course is not "right."—*Mason C. Weld in American Agriculturist for November.*

A German statistician calls the attention of his countrymen to the fact that while the great and important beet-sugar industry boasts of but 329 manufactories, the little kingdom of Wurtemburg alone, glories in its 7338 breweries, and is proud of the fact that they consume annually 135,179,000 pounds of malt. In this happy and flourishing monarchy there are 19,280 saloons where beer is sold by the glass, or one beer shop for every 100 inhabitants, man, woman and child, including infants.

Professor Rolfe, in writing of the noted Shakespearean character "Falstaff," says: "He is the incarnation of humor and lies, of wit and self-indulgence, of shrewdness and immorality, of self-possession and vice, without a spark of conscience or reverence; without self-respect—an adventurer preying upon the weakness of other men."

The Washington *Post* explains the present peculiar phenomena season thusly: Formerly a large part of the appropriation for the weather bureau was embezzled; now it is all expended for weather. Hence the superfluity.

THE FALL OF NEWGATE.

Some of its Associations and the high Antiquity of the Place.

[London Saturday Review.

The precise reasons which induce the city authorities to demolish Newgate, have not yet been made public. To the outsider it would sometimes appear as if every municipality and corporation, religious or lay, was subject to periodical fits of destructiveness. As a prison Newgate, no doubt, is antiquated, but we shall probably see the present building succeeded by a smaller one for the safe custody of prisoners during the sessions; and may ask without impertinence why the old prison could not have been a little altered and made suitable without absolute destruction. Many of the arguments against the removal of Temple Bar apply with greater force here. We were told, for instance, by innumerable writers that Temple Bar was the last of the city gates. They forget, or never knew, that it never had been a city gate; but Newgate is unquestionably one wing of a real city gate, having been built on the site of the southern portion of the ancient arched entrance to the city from Holborn.

As to associations, also, Newgate is far more interesting than Temple Bar. It vies, in fact, with the Tower in the eminence of its involuntary inhabitants. Though it would be a mockery to say of the present edifice that it is ornamental, it is undoubtedly one of the most satisfactory public buildings in London—gloomy, strong, impressive, and with its object as plainly marked on it as if the word "prison" was stamped on every stone. Dance, its architect, deserves the credit of having designed a perfectly simple, but perfectly suitable facade, the more so as, though it is 300 feet long, it has no windows, except in the central portion, only thirty feet in width. Although the hight is only fifty feet, the effect produced by the mere mass and outline is comparable to that of a Norman keep. The central lodge, with its numerous arched windows in five stories, has been severely criticised; but, without some such feature the plainness of the rest of the front might have failed of its due effect. The earlier design consisted of only three stories with an entablature, but the present arrangement is very preferable. The statues removed from the old gate, and now set up in two niches on the front and two at the south side, are somewhat incongruous, and the festoons of fetters form a very lugubrious kind of ornament. The 100 years of its existence have seen many alterations and improvements of the interior, but have left the exterior substantially as it was when the new building was completed in 1782.

The name of Newgate may be compared with that of Newport at Lincoln. Both belong to the entrance of Roman cities. It may be too much to say that Newgate is the oldest of the London city gates, but it would be difficult to prove the greater antiquity of its rival, Bishopsgate. As a Roman gate it has the advantage, for the northern entrance to Roman London was some distance to the east of the medieval Bishopsgate, while Newgate is very near the place where Watling street reached the city wall. When the Romans had diverted the old road at what is now the Marble arch, so that it no longer pursued the course of the modern Park lane to the ford at Westminster, but turned toward what was then the newly-constructed bridge at London, the place of the gate on the hill was determined by the place in the valley below of the bridge over the Fleet. The Holebourn in later times took an English name from its course among the high clay banks of Coldbath fields; here it became a tidal estuary wide enough for ships probably as large as any then built. A water-gate may have existed at Ludgate, though there are certain indications to the contrary; but the principal entrance to the later Roman London must have been by Newgate. A fragment of the road which crossed the city diagonally from Newgate towards the great bridge over the Thames still bears its ancient name; but even here the Watling street is not quite on the original site. The exact date of the alteration to which Newgate owes its existence will not in all probability never be known. It must have been after the Roman occupation of Britain, but that is all we can say with certainty. Of Newgate itself, however, it will be safe to assert that it was first built when the Romans made their new wall to take in not only the ancient city, but also its suburbs. Even here, too, the exact date eludes us, but it must have been between the time of Julian the Apostate and that of Valentinian, or in the ten years between A. D. 360 and 370.

PROFESSOR SWING ON HERESY.

A few Sundays ago Professor David Swing, of Chicago, preached a sermon on heresy, suggested by the recent preliminary trial of Dr. Thomas. In the course of his remarks Prof. Swing spoke as follows:

"If, then, trials or heresy are logical and essential, whence is to come the peace of this religious storm? The answer is complex. Perfect peace cannot soon appear. Men will differ in opinion as long as the human race shall continue on earth. The race is an inquiring one, and we can never hope that the time will ever be seen when all inquiring minds will reach the one result. Not by any possibility can difference of judgment disappear from the temple of God. Debate will be as lasting as society. But this debate will diminish in quantity, because with the advance of the mind men will lose interest in small questions, and theology has been rich in small matters. Questions which set the world wild in the days of Abelard do not affect in the least the men of the current century. This new age asks for more influential and more practical doctrines, and not only are these fewer in number but they are less open to debate. Most of theological wars have been fought over metaphysical questions where one side was just as near as the other, and thus assured an almost equal division of the parties to the dispute. Were the question raised whether the following of Christ should be honest, and pious, and kind, so many would rank themselves upon the affirmative that there would be no incentive on the negative side to show battle; but were the question whether Christ was the equal of the father, there is no choice of sides, and by the law of averages there must be such an array on either hand as to suggest a conflict. When questions have no answers possible, those who imagine they find answers are quite equally apportioned to 'yes' and 'no.' Therefore, the darker the inquiry the more probability of a war in the olden time and a heresy-trial in the more recent periods. The rational tendency of our age is therefore diminishing the quarrels of the church by diminishing the number and popularity of abstract inquiries and by directing church love and thought towards the laws of Christ as practice over which there can be less animosity. Hundreds of dogmas have been silently withdrawn from the fields of discussion, and other theories, such as that of the atonement and of inspiration, and of heaven and hell, are evidently preparing to follow, it being at last admitted that many of the ideas of religion do not admit of an exact definition. All Christians admit the fact of an atonement and the fact of inspiration, and of a heaven and hell, but they do not feel willing to put to death any one who may not know just what is meant by these terms. What all admit to be a fact no one can define and explain."

Hoffenstein on Perseverance.

[New Orleans Times.]

"Mr. Hoffenstein," said Herman proudly, "you ought to see de vay I got even mit von uf dose Chinaman fellows vat come in avile ago."

"Vat vas de matter, Herman?" inquired Hoffenstein.

"Vell, do oder day I sell him von uf de Eureka shirts vat only cost fifty cents for von dollar, und he comes back to-day und says dat ven he vashed de shirt for de first time dat it vas no ticker on baper, und he vants his money back."

"Vot did you dell him, Herman?"

"I dell him, Mister Hoffenstein, dot de ignorace uf some beople almost dakes my bref avay, and dot de shirt vat he bought vas de vendiladed combination shirt shust put on de market, und dot he got it dwenty per cent off. De Chinaman feller sgratches his head, und den asks me vat kind of shirt vas de vendiladed combination shirt, und I delle him dot it could be used for a goupel of dings. He could vear it und he vouldn't berspire so much, und ven he vanted, he could make a misketer bar ond uf it vat he don't can get anyvare for dree dollars."

"Dot vas right, Herman. It shows you vas baying some addention to de pisiness, you know. Bersaverence vill vork vonders und ven you find dot you don't can do a ding de first time den dry some more und you vill make money by it.

"Do most remarkable case uf bersaverence dot I efer see vas dot uf Maurice Lowski vat keep a redail grocery store in Vicksburg. He vas selling mackarel to beople in de gountry, ven anoder man puts up a store in de town und sells mackarel by de wholesale, und his name vas Schwartz. No matter how low Schwartz sells de mackarel, Maurice Lowski puts dem down to de gustomers dwice so low, and gets all de drade. Maurice you know, Herman, vould dake, und some uf de mackarel from each uf de kits und fill up mit salt, you know, und he makes money by his bersaverence. Ven Schwartz find out vat Maurice Lowski vas doing, he gets so mad dot he bleeds mit his nose, und dells de beople dot Lowski vas a tam rascal. Maurice don't lose his bersaverance you know, und he dinks dot he vill drive Schwartz out uf de pisiness before much longer. He drys several dings, you know, but don't can make Schwartz go avay. Vell, von day Maurice Lowski sees a mule mit a vort on his leg vat belongs to Schwartz, und he goes to him und says: 'Schwartz, if you blindfold dot mule so he can see noding, you can dake a red hot iron und burn de vort off his leg.' 'But he vill kick his heels out,' says Schwartz. 'No, he vont do anyding but stand und dremble, if you blindfold him, but you must not forget to do dot,' says Maurice Lowski. Schwartz, he tam fool, you know, Herman, he blindfolds de mule und burns de vort mit a red hot iron. Vat you dink, de next minute his friends bick him up so dead dot he don't know vot struck him; und Maurice Lowski get all de pisiness just by his bersaverence."

MANNERS.

The Claims of Men of Different Nationalities Upon Society.

[Boston Transcript.]

The American claims instinctively and implicitly a natural and inborn right to the companionship and, to a certain extent, the sympathy of whomsoever he meets. The Englishman claims, as instinctively and implicitly, a right to be left alone whenever and wherever he pleases. The one is very aggressive, the other ever on the defensive. When the two meet on neutral ground it is not unnatural that they should tread on each other's toes a little, metaphorically speaking. Go up to an Englishman in the street and bluntly ask him the way to such and such a building, and he will reward the unprovoked onslaught upon his privacy with the very coldest of astonished stares. But if you preface your question with an "I beg your pardon" (acknowledging thereby that you are asking a gratuitous favor), he will answer you very civilly indeed, and even go out of his to show you yours. In the dense crowd coming out of one of the concerts at a Birmingham festival recently a well dressed American looked into the face of an equally well dressed Englishman, and said jokingly: "Pretty tight squeeze, isn't it?" The Englishman replied with withering coolness: "I'm sure I can't see why you should address me in this disgusting familiar manner." A conversation abruptly launched into in an English railway carriage will probably be cut short at the outset by what strikes us Americans as very gratuitously rude curtness. But if the conversation be introduced by that unfailing sesame, "I beg your pardon," it will flow on very pleasantly, and as likely as not end in an invitation to pass a week or so at a country house. Americans are often shocked at the apparently insolent bearing of German shop keepers, especially of German bankers. It rarely occurs to them that they themselves have opened hostilities, as it were, by breaking the very first rules of German good breeding by keeping their hats on. In Germany, a man as scrupulously takes off his hat, and keeps it off, in a shop or counting room as in a lady's parlor.

An American of our acquaintance happened to be one of a party of six who went to the top of a certain tower in Germany, the view from which is famous. The party were shown the way by a daughter of the guardian of the tower, a comely young girl of seventeen or thereabout. Our friend had treated her with common politeness, but a Frenchman, who was one of the party, was demonstrative and overwhelmingly attentive and gallant, that the American began to feel as if he had been somewhat rude in comparison with such profusely polite display of courtesy. Well, when the party had gone to the top of the tower they only found one chair there upon which the Frenchman immediately seated himself. This anecdote is quite characteristic. If we Americans stand pre-eminent for good, solid, efficient politeness, certainly we are not deplorably deficient in manner. We have neither the dignified repose of the English nor the grace of continental Europeans. Possibly we are shy, and try to hide our shyness under an assumed gruffness of bearing. Certainly it seems, nine times out of ten, as if an American, even while performing a very polite act, thought himself degraded by any outward show of courtesy. He may willingly and cheerfully offer his seat to a lady, and be perfectly content to stand himself, but his manner of making the offer is almost insulting. He will growl out, "take my seat," in a voice that seems to imply, "and be d—d to you." Or else he will make the offer with a sort of familiarity of manner which would be quite in keeping between two old boon companions in a tap room. We may be rich in solid gold, but we are poor indeed in the small change of politeness. "Fine words butter no parsnips," say we; this is a mistake; fine words (and manners) butter all sorts of parsnips; indeed, as Thackeray says, there are many people whose parsnips are buttered in no other way.

SAGACITY OF THE RAVEN.

[From Stanley's History of Birds.]

A few years ago a gentleman near Chapel-le-Frith, in Derbyshire, took a young raven from its nest and kept it in an outbuilding for some months; its wings were then clipped and it was allowed to go at large. It soon became well known for a mile around, regularly visiting every farmhouse within that distance, whenever a pig was killed, when it was always rewarded with some tid-bits. After the death of its owner the raven was given to a surgeon, resident in Stockport, Cheshire, who kept it chained by the leg about twelve months; he then gave it its liberty, and as before it wandered about near home, but not with the same success, for its thigh was one day broken by some idle, thoughtless boys, who threw a stone at it. The fracture was reduced, the raven recovered, and then again took to rambling about for a few weeks, when it disappeared altogether, and was supposed to have met with an untimely end; when about a fortnight after it had been missed the news arrived of its safe return to its old residence at Chapel-le-Frith, distant fourteen miles, where it was allowed to remain, and where it lived for many years.

A writer in the *Naturalist's Magazine* says that he remembers seeing on a post near the Elephant & Castle inn, at which such a multitude of coaches used to stop, an inscription on "Ralph," a raven of great celebrity, who had been in his days an integral member of the Elephant & Castle establishment. Those who recollect him gave several instances of his sagacity, among others, that of his knowledge of and intimacy with several of the coachmen; with his particular favorites and friends he would frequently take short jaunts out on the coach top, until he met some other coach, whose driver he also knew, passing in a homeward direction, when he would immediately change coaches and return.

A still more curious anecdote of attachment and observation in ravens is given in the weekly periodical, the *Saturday Magazine*, which, from its application to the subject before us, we here repeat. It occurred many years ago, at the Red Lion inn, Hungerford. A gentleman who lodged there thus tells the story: "Coming into the inn-yard," says he, "my chaise ran over and bruised the leg of a favorite Newfoundland dog, and while we were examining the injury, Ralph, the raven, looked on also, and was evidently making his remarks on what was doing; for the minute my dog was tied up under the manger with my horse, Ralph not only visited him, but brought him bones, and attended him with particular marks of kindness. I observed it to the hostler, who told me that the bird had been brought up with a dog, and that the affection was mutual, and all the neighborhood had been witnesses of the many acts of kindness performed by the one to the other. Ralph's friend, the dog, in course of time, had the misfortune to break his leg, and during the long period of his confinement the raven waited on him constantly, carried him his provisions, and scarcely ever left him alone. One night, by accident, the stable door had been shut, and Ralph had been deprived of his friend's company all night; but the hostler found in the morning the door so pecked away, that had it not been opened in another hour Ralph would have effected his own entrance. The landlord not only confirmed the hostler's account, but mentioned many other acts of kindness shown by this bird to all dogs in general, but more particularly to maimed or wounded ones."

But however attentive they may be to dogs, as in this case, or to men, as in the preceding one, the following instance of shrewd cunning shows that they are ready enough, when it suits their interest, to trick each other. At the Zoological gardens, in the Regent's park, London, two ravens were kept in one large cage or pen; a visitor passing by threw them two pieces of bun, when one of them immediately jumped from its perch, and before his comrade could reach either of them, he had both secure in his beak, and had regained his former post on the perch, holding them until he saw his comrade at the further end of the cage; he then flew down, buried one of the pieces, which he carefully covered with gravel, and came back to his perch with the other piece even in it. He then hopped down for the other piece, and regaining his perch a second time secured that much to the annoyance of his companion, whom he thus artfully and cleverly contrived to outwit.

A STORY OF THE HOUSE OF AIRLIE.

[London Telegram.]

A curious story is told in connection with the "bonnie house of Airlie." On the evening of August 1, 1849, a young Englishman on his way to Tulchan, a shooting lodge belonging to the family of whose much respec lord died last week at Denver, in Colora The sudden and premature death of Airlie is all the more amentable because it deprives the county of Forfarshire of per the most enlightened and popular lanc within its confines, whose loss will be seve felt by all to whom the best interests of Sc tish agriculture are dear. On the 19th of August, 1849, he had not yet succeeded to his hereditary title of his ancient house, but his father, the ninth earl, was at that moment lying upon his death bed, in London. As the young Englishman to whom we have just alluded was pursuing his way on pony-back with a stalwart mounted Highlandman for guide, across the wild Forfarshire moor, darkness had fallen upon the scene for two hours or more. It was half-past eight in the evening when the welcome lights issuing from the windows of the Tulchan met his eager gaze and simultaneously a faint swell of music smote suddenly upon his ear. It seemed to him as though a brass band was playing on a ridge of ground beyond the shooting lodge in front of him, and the sound, now mellowed by distance, and now wafted by the fitful wind in louder accents across the moor, had in it something of an eerie and unearthly character. Astonished at such an unaccountable occurrence in a spot where the Tulchan was the only house within many miles, and where bracken, brown heath and morass stretched far and wide on every side of him, the Englishman called the attention of the guide to the strange burst of music which he had heard. Muttering that such sounds were "no canny" and professing that to him they were inaudible, the stalwart Highlandman urged his pony forward with such speed as were left in the "puir beastie" after a five-and-twenty mile ride, and soon afterward the two companions gladly drew rein at the hospitable door of the lodge.

Upon descending from his pony, the Englishman learnt that his friend and host, Lord Ogilvy—for such was then his title—had been suddenly summoned to London on account of his father's dangerous illness. After dispatching supper with an appetite to which his ride lent a peculiar zest, the stranger narrated the bizarre fancy which his mind had created, as he imagined, out of nothing; but he was interrupted by one of his fellow-guests, who, like his host and himself, were Oxford men, with the remark, "I fear the sound you have heard bodes no good, for there is an ancient legend that when the head of the house of Airlie is about to die a band of music plays outside his house in Scotland." On the following day the ninth earl of Airlie breathed his last in Regent street, and by the church stationed in Langham place; and the Englishman who previously had never heard, so far as he was aware, of the tradition, was totally at a loss to explain the mysterious sound that had fallen on his ear. In many conversations on the subject into which he subsequently entered with the tenth Lord Airlie, who has just died in Colorado, that nobleman, however, always explained the phenomenon by recurring to the strange legend of his house with which Sir Walter Scott was so familiar, and to which the "Wizard of the North" alludes in his thrilling "Letters on Demonology and Witchcraft."

Effects of Salt on Wheat.

In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England the manurial value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of salt yielded 39 bushels of grain, with a crop of increased amount of straw, while an adjoining acre unmanured produced 29 bushels per acre, with the straw imperfectly developed. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but the experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the sale were produced at a cost of 30 cents each. In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat, was plowed the preceding fall, and again in May, when it was sowed with salt, and afterward plowed before seeding. On the 1st and 2d of September wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop when harvested, yielded according to the estimate of the owner, John Parke, not less than 40 bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw. But it must not be concluded that equally good results will always follow the application of salt.

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hint: "What did you do when the donkey kicked at you?" He answered, "Nothin, I just thowt of his broughting up." J. FRED CLARK & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11.—The leading grain circular says: The grain trade continues quiet. Various spot markets are without particular change. Cargoes off coast are firmly held, but meet with indifferent inquiry. The same may be said of future arrivals. Spot transactions in wheat will be made to rate at Tuesday's currencies. To-day there was an average attendance and a firm tone and good consumptive demand. Wheat realized full quotations Tuesday. Flour, though not active, exhibited more buoyancy, in some cases rather higher. Corn is in small supplies and moderately good request, improved about 2d.

and unmerchantable fleeces, sales have been 650,000 pounds, and include medium at 25@35c. Selected lots are selling at 34@36c, fine western at 21@33c and low and coarse, 18@24c. The demand for unwashed wools has been quite active some weeks stocks of fine and fine medium have been considerably reduced. Combing and Delaine fleeces sold at 48@50c, as to quality. Unwashed Missouri has been sold for 34½c. Pulled wools are firm, and have been in demand at 35@46c for common and good. Supers at 45@50c for choice western and Maine. California wool has been in demand at 39c for fall, choice selling at 28@29c; spring, 21@37c. Choice northern is selling at 37c. Cape wools have been in demand, some 2,000,000 pounds having been sold, but in other foreign wools nothing of any consequence has been done. Sales of the week of all kinds, 2,300,000 pounds.

tons, 684 lb. Am bk Mary S. Ames, returns to New Bedford.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. [illegible]

Wheat—Stronger, higher, $1 31¼, December.
Pork—$17 40@17 42½, January.
Lard—$11 40 January.
Ribs—$8 85, January.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1[illegible]

Wheat—Market strong, $1 33@1 39.
Flour—Steady.
Wool—Quiet.

BEERBOHM'S ENGLISH REPORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 1[illegible]

Mark Lane—Flat.
Liverpool spot—Firm.

ste Idaho, Victoria; schr Eureka, Hueneme; sch Jennie Stella, Coos bay.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Br ship Lancashire, San Francisco.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 10.—Arrived—Am ship C. C. Chapman, San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Nov. 11, 9 A. M.—Nothing moving; raining; thick. The Astoria line went down 4 P. M.

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